

Gastonia N. C. Gazette

April 24, 1939

OUT OF THE SOUTH

(From the Preface to "Out of the South," the Life of a People in Dramatic Form, by Paul Green, published by Harper & Brothers.)

Beginning at the Potomac and Ohio rivers and stretching down to the Gulf of Mexico, then westward to the borders of Oklahoma and Texas, lies a great reach of land known as the South, and usually spelled with a capital letter. Eleven states make up the areas, comprising some half million square miles within its boundaries and with more than 25,000,000 souls inhabiting thereon, of whom about one-third are Negroes. Although the region is homogenous as to people—in spite of two distinct colors—there are many geographic, climatic and geologic differences within it. The scholars and social scientists point to the Atlantic tidewater, the sub-tropical Gulf Coast, the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, the Appalachian Highlands, the Mississippi flood plain, the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands and what not. Still others, using the methods of research and taking their cue from what the people do, divide the region into the fishing section along the coast, the trucking, tobacco and cotton farming section of the Northern Coastal Plain, the citrus fruit, rice and sugar section farther south in the great cotton delta up the Mississippi, the mineral textile and power regions among the hills and mountains and so on.

But such divisioning of the land by the scholars and the sociologists has little effect upon it, and it is still the South and being so is different from the rest of the United States. And no doubt it will remain so until the Negro has moved away and industrialization has come. Then with the weight of its tragic history forgot, the vision of ancient valor and glory dimmed by the smoke of factory chimneys, and the voice of the orator lost in the noise of great upbuilding cities, it may become like the other sections of the country, part of the melting pot. Perhaps some far-off day will bring all that to pass. But until that time the South remains what it is—mainly a rural region whose ideologies and ethics of living are derived from the fields, the sky, the trees, and the hills—a region of violent contradictions like nature itself, of startling beauty and blinding ugliness, of hate and love, of wealth and degraded poverty, of fertile land and eroded land, of bountiful rainfall and parching drought, of passion and sloth, of soaring ambition and empty death.

This is the land of poor wages in the midst of plenty, of ignorance at the door of opportunity, of exquisite culture and lewd barbarism, of high birth-rates and frightful mortality, of killing work and easy living, of thoughtlessness when thought is needed. This is the breeding place of exaggerated types and opposites, the home of the great statesman and the vacuous windbag compelling his thousands. Here is the home of the Negro liberator and the avenging lyncher, here the miscegenator and the racial purist, the philosopher and the holy-roller, the man of common sense like Johnny Johnson and the blazing idiot; here the ambitious educator and those who spit on all his efforts, the florid aristocrat and his hungry hound dog, the musical and imaginative genius whipped back to his endless furrow; here the starveling sharecropper and the machinery plantation, the pure democrat and the blighted one-gallus man; here the home of the first American dream upon this continent—a nation of liberty and free men

and a justice until all.

In song and story, in history and criticism, in sociology and economics, in surveys and maps and graphs, in thousands of books and pictures of every sort and name the writers of America have of recent years sought to interpret this mysterious section, to define its meaning to the world and prepare a cure for its many ills. Lately the President of the United States has himself joined the number. And out of all these inquiries the true nature of this strange region we call the South is to be found. And the evils that fly up out of it like the wheeling buzzards will be finally driven off; and the carrion of ignorance and poverty now corrupting the body politic will be cleansed away. Let us hope so. Let us work to bring it to pass.

But no matter what happens, whether the ragged sharecropper winds up with hardwood floors, Frigidaires, a perenial cow, electric lights, and gold teeth from the dentist or not, human drama will go on. For there is no solution to life except death. And the only mysterious thing about the South is that it is so full of both. I don't know why this is so. Only those who understand the will of God and the principles of history can explain it. For me, it is enough in the main to say that the material of songs, poems, stories, art, novels, and drama will remain here as long as men remain, in whatever condition of servitude or pride.

Montgomery Advertiser
April 24, 1939

Folklore Of The South?

"The living folklore of the South centers, for the purposes of a brief study, in three relatively uneducated English-speaking groups — mountain white, lowland white and Negro," wrote B. A. Botkin in one of the chapters of *Culture in the South*, published by the University of North Carolina Press in 1934. "Here is a homogeneous body of lore, largely European in origin, but native in growth, differing among the three groups only as different natural, social, economic, and cultural factors have variously affected the process of assimilation and development."

Folk groups are distinguished by cultural isolation. Mr. Botkin tells us, but need they live in the mountains and the lowlands? Aren't the people of a whole region—including those who live in the happiest geographic media—and are relatively educated—susceptible to the kinds of beliefs, closely related to their way of living, that deserve to be called folklore? It was the folklore of the Southern regionalism which we have had since the War Between the States of which Gerald W. Johnson was speaking the other day at Louisiana State University.

"There is hardly a misfortune, no matter how plainly due to its own idiocy, that the South cannot connect with the hostilities that ended nearly 75 years ago," Mr. Johnson said. Isn't it a folk belief when we have said that we have had to lynch to keep the Negro in his place, because the Yankees entrusted him with citizenship before he was ready for it? Or when we say—in defense of industrial peonage—that we "were ravaged by war, so our industries must be treated leniently while they are catching up with those of the Northern

oppressor"?

These beliefs, which may at least be tentatively classified as folklore, are among those defense mechanisms under which we substituted a caste and class economy for the old slaveocracy. We went on with the old plantation economy, or in its shadow, as Charles S. Johnson has said.

If the new economic regionalism is to incorporate, "the total culture of the region," it will inherit the folklore also. It will be difficult to edit the intellectual folklore that is educated, and self-defensive, out of what has often been called "the distinctiveness of Southern culture."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
April 24, 1939

Herndon, Negro Liberal, Hunts Book Material

Sociological material for a book on Negro life in the South was being sought here Monday by Angelo Herndon, the Negro liberal who was freed by the United States Supreme Court after spending twenty-six months in a Georgia prison and making a five-year legal fight.

The material Herndon is collecting concerns "the amounts of funds of Government appropriations for education, farm relief and particularly the share-croppers," throughout Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, West Virginia and Virginia. He is leaving Tuesday for Alabama and a close-up of the share-cropper situation there.

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
April 14, 1939

Defends Our 'Negligence'

To The News and Courier:

Just what your reaction to the following will be, I can't guess; but, as on the infinitely more important matter of "The Diffusion of the Negroes" through the United States, yours are the most statesmanlike arguments I have read since Wade Hampton announced it as "the salvation of the future", in 1889. I request your consideration of a smaller but not unimportant matter.

When Mrs. Ravenel wrote her *Life of William Lowndes*, she alluded to his letters, somewhere in the North. They have very lately been purchased by the Library of Congress. It is quite probable that when the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, one of the presidents of the South Carolina Historical society, wrote his excellent biography of the best, if not the greatest, of the three great Pinckneys, unquestionably he would have been helped, had he had ac-

cess to the letters of C. C. and Thomas Pinckney, recently purchased, from a Mr. Stone, by congress for \$37,000.

I, and a Boston scholar, both tried to get a view of some important letters of President Andrew Jackson, which are still concealed somewhere at the North, but not in New England. I regretted that Marquis James, in his great biography, did not touch upon Thomas Pinckney's great admiration for General Andrew Jackson: "Let me but see Jackson elected; and I shall die contented." See Robert Y. Hayne and His Times, page 222.

South Carolina may have, to some degree, been negligent in the preservation of historical documents; but, when I saw, in The News and Courier, that Professor Charles A. Beard had declared that "South Carolinians had been shamefully negligent", after deliberation, I wrote him:

"Dear Sir: The great respect I entertain for you and my information, that, in the past, you have suffered injustice, on account of your independence of thought and utterance and regard for truth, leads me to bring to your attention what (by the inclosed from The News and Courier of March 1, 1939) Exhibit A, you are reported as indicting us for being: 'shamefully negligent in the preservation of historical documents'.

'Are you so fully acquainted with what we have done and what have been our difficulties, that you can fairly charge us with shameful negligence?

"Starting in 1855, the War Between the States and Reconstruction smashed us, from date to 1876; but in 1875, we started again. On January 16, 1939, given a maximum of 600 words and a request for my portrait, as an illustration, I did my best to compress into 600 words, our work, asking, that in place of my portrait, I be allowed to put that of the first president, the great Unionist, James L. Peti-

gru, Exhibit B.

"Consider our means as compared with those of Massachusetts and then glance at the copies I inclose, Exhibits C and D (my inquiry concerning a great Boston merchant of 1749 and the reply sent me by the librarian of the Massachusetts Historical society that he did not find any information in regard to Mr. Trecothick and his identity) and read what our July magazine shows, in comparison, exhibit, sent under another cover, i. e., his marriage in Boston; his law suit in New Hampshire; his election to the British parliament and as Lord Mayor of London.

"Were we not the historical Samaritan to wounded Massachusetts?"

"I harp on our magazine. On request I have sent copies to Germany and Egypt.

"That magazine was started in 1900 by Alex Salley, secretary for nine years, on a salary of \$25 a month. Now he is secretary of the historical commission of South Carolina.

"All that I have ever heard urged against him was that he published, in small, easily handled books, what some thought ponderous tomes should present.

"Old and poor and powerless, as I am, I ask for justice."

The following was Dr. Beard's prompt reply:

"Dear Mr. Jervay:

"Thank you for your kind letter and the copy of your magazine. I fear that the quotation from my address does me a grave injustice. I opened by paying tribute to the good work that has been done in South Carolina and then struck a critical note for the purpose of spurring the people present to greater labors. I do not recall just what I did say but Professor R. L. Meriwether at Columbia has the exact text. In fact, as I watched Professor Hamilton of North Carolina carry off cart loads of your fine papers, I did reach the conclusion that South Carolinians are shamefully negligent. Of course that does not apply to you personally and many other South Carolinians, but in general it seems to be true. In fact, I believe that Professor Meriwether will support me in that proposition as far it applies to the archival work he is trying to do at the university. If he had the funds I am sure that he could collect and take care of an enormous mass of material now neglected.

"Yours sincerely,

"Charles A. Beard."

With all respect for the positive statements of Dr. Beard, which may be absolutely true, I must state that I am forced to doubt that "cart loads" of our "fine papers" were carried off; while a stranger could stand by and watch. First, because the value of a paper depends upon its condition and legibility and the opinion of the person who has examined the same care-

fully and pondered it. Second, because he does not disclose how he had arrived at the knowledge of their historical value.

It seems to me a little more light might be thrown upon this subject, especially as some one is feared by him, to have done him injustice.

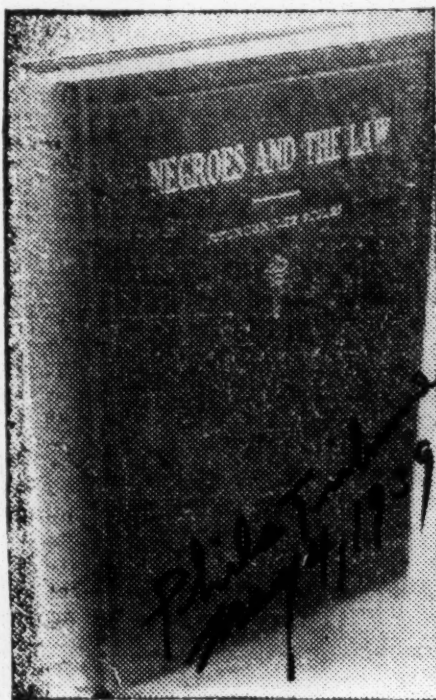
THEODORE D. JERVEY.

Charleston.

The Most Significant Negro Book

NEGROES AND THE LAW

BY FITZHUGH LEE STYLES



"...An Interesting Volume..." says "The Philadelphia Bulletin," one of America's Largest Daily Newspapers in its Exclusive Column "Men and Things."

Three (3) Books in one (1)
Negro History, Political
Science and Law.

The Dark Continent.

AFRICAN NOTEBOOK. By Albert Schweitzer. Translated by Mrs. C. E. B. Russell. Henry Holt & Co., Inc. New York, \$2.

Constitution, 6-3-31
"Trader Horn brought up to date"

might well describe this little book, though it is far more than that. For Dr. Schweitzer, author of "Out of My Life and Thought" and other popular works, displays a thorough understanding and deep sympathy for his black neighbors—elements which are rare in the books about Africa.

The Notebook is written on the same hill where the original Trader Horn once lived and it refers constantly to the memoirs of the Englishman for comparisons.

The Africans, as this medical missionary portrays them, are neither savages nor curiosities, but rather a naive, childlike and superstitious people, yet with surprising astute reasoning powers.

Easy to read and containing a wealth of unusual and interesting information about a relatively unknown people, the "African Notebook" is enthusiastically recommended to travel book fans.

BETTY MATHIS.

The Digest - -

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

Dr. DuBois' Book

All of us can take pride in the splendid feature given to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' latest book, "Black Folk Then and Now," by the New York Herald Tribune on Wednesday morning, June 14. Not only is the whole book column given over to a review of the work, but a fine photograph of Dr. DuBois appears in the column.

The new book, published by Henry Holt & Co., 257 Fourth avenue, New York, contains 401 pages and is the story of the Negro peoples



FLOYD CALVIN

of the world, from prehistoric times to the present, is one which few of us, white or black, are familiar," say the publishers. And the publishers go on: "Yet this is far from being a mere work of scholarship. It will come as a surprise to white readers to learn how many of the great historical figures of the past have been wholly or partially Negro in derivation. From the time of Egypt's great queen, Nefer-tari, onward there have been Negroes of worldwide importance—the names of Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean Christophe, and the Mahdi among the warriors. The Church has had Negro saints—St. Benedict the Moor and St. Martin of Porres. The list of writers is a long one. Both Alexandre Dumas and Pushkin had Negro blood in their veins. The contributions of the Negro people to sculpture, music, and the arts are only beginning to be recognized.

"Professor DuBois is nowhere in the course of this book an apologist for his people. He attempts, without rancor, to restore the Negro to his rightful place in the human story. More than that, in a series of powerful chapters on the slave trade and the modern lot of Negroes in the world, he comes to grips with the fundamental issues of our time as they appear to a people still economically unenfranchised in great sections of society. 'The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line,' he declares, and documents his case."

"For those who feel that the white race is the only important one that the world has known, this volume is required reading. For those who realize that the case for human equality of opportunity rests upon knowledge and understanding, Prof. DuBois' book will be an invaluable survey of a neglected field. It is written with a high sincerity and without special pleading."

Thus we see that the publishers' plan for this story of the Negro by Dr. DuBois to get into the hands of white people as well as the hands of Negroes. It will be unfortunate if Negroes themselves neglect the reading of this wonderful story.

Southern Conditions

Speaking to Negro Extension Agents at Tuskegee Institute, P. K. Norris, Senior Marketing Specialist in Cotton of the Foreign Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said:

"The condition of agricultural laborers in foreign countries and particularly in India is far worse than the condition of tenants and sharecroppers on southern cotton farms."

Granting or accepting that this is true, it is no reason for the continued existence of deplorable conditions among sharecroppers and tenants of the South. In this country, we pride ourselves on being

very advanced in our living standards, and our opportunities for education. The Government should continue to work toward the elimination of economic abuses in the rural South, whereby tenants and sharecroppers are kept down—forced to remain in a class that is very much to be pitied.



From a Drawing by Berta and Elmer Hader for "Banana Tree House."

Bermuda Days

BANANA TREE HOUSE. By Phyllis Garrard. Illustrated in color and in black and white by Berta and Elmer Hader. 108 pp. New York: Coward McCann. \$2.

Here in this book, illustrated by the Haders in the most suitable manner imaginable, are all the fabulous light and color of the Bermudas, seen through the eyes of a small person whose zest for experience gives the pink of shame; her pursuit, right into the oleanders, the ultramarine middle of a tea party, of a run-and-emerald of the sea, an added away kite on Good Friday; her freshness and brilliance.

Sukeey, the Gombey, and the island with the Gombey chocolate-colored, found life, in dancers, and the delicious surprise of two times the brothers prize of finding her own crystal whose opinion of was low, cave. Her story is not only a

picture of Bermuda life as the colored people and not the tourists see it, but, more importantly, a sympathetic and humorous account of a child's full and happy days.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1800-1865. By Joseph Gephais Carroll. 12mo. Boston: Chapman & Grimes. \$2.

A historical study. **GEORGES BIZET.** By Martin Cooper. 12mo. New York: Oxford University Press. \$2.75.

A study of the composer's life and work.

EAST AFRICA AND ITS INVADERS. By R. Coupland. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press. \$10.

A history from the earliest times to the death of Seyyud Said in 1856.

THE DIPLOMACY OF THE BALKAN WARS, 1912-1913. By Christian Helmreich. 12mo. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. \$5.

Harvard Historical Studies XLII.

OFF THE BENCH

By Judge Walter B. Jones

A MANTHOLOGY

One of the valued gifts a friend kindly sent me at Christmas time was a collection of poems for men, and the book is called "A Manthology." Perhaps grammarians and purists won't indorse the contraction of "A Man's Anthology" into "Manthology." But I think the latter is a good name. It has the virtue of saving a syllable and an ugly combination of sounds.

Well, you ask, what is a manthology? First, an anthology is a collection of the flowers of literature, a gathering together in one volume of the beautiful passages found in the writings of many authors. And the word comes, I think, from an old Greek word "anthologos," meaning roughly to gather flowers or a gathering of flowers. Only the flowers in the present volume are the beautiful passages from poems, or lovely poems in their entirety.

Robert Haven Schauffler, of London and Vienna, and a very good poet himself, made the collection and published it in 1931. He writes in the foreword to his book:

"Here, in a compact parcel, is the most stirring and infectious verse in English about such essentially virile affairs as adventure, fighting, prospecting, pioneering, discovery, piracy, banditry and all breeds of heroism in forest and plain, desert and canon, peak and rapid and the seven deadly seas. Here wanderlust, the love of women, the comradeship of horse, dog, and tankard, and the momentous adventures of all, are set forth from a wholly masculine angle by the most vital and interesting minds of the race."

The poems are arranged under eleven chapter headings: Wanderlust, Adventure, Fighting and Heroism, Roads and Trails, Salt and Seafoam, Men in Love, Dogs and Horses, Sport, When Good Fellows Get Together, Portraits of Men, and The Last Adventure.

Vital And Interesting Minds

Poems from the works of "vital and interesting minds" fill the book, and some of the authors are: John Masefield, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Louis Stevenson, Bliss Carman, Rupert Brooke, Lord Byron, Hamlin Garland, Charles Kingsley, John Hay, Rudyard Kipling, Joaquin Miller, Grantland Rice, Alan Seeger, Shakespeare, Bayard Taylor, Henry Van Dyke, Walt Whitman, and William Wordsworth. And how I wish our anthologist had included Dr. Francis Ticknor's "Little Giffin"—that's a poem that should appear in any collection of poems about men. And there are some other poems I could mention that should have been in the book in place of some of the poems that are there. But on the whole it is an excellent anthology, and worth a good place on the library shelf of any man who loves poetry, and who especially enjoys reading what the poets have had to write about masculine things. There are many of us who are not familiar with all the rules of versification and rime, and who



Walter B. Jones

couldn't write a stanza if we had to, but we know a good thought when we see it, we appreciate the beauty and wizardry of words, and if a poem can be read aloud and sound good, and has some good wholesome thoughts in it, we call it a good poem, though the purists might just put it down as a doggerel rhyme, and have none of it in their collections.

Dogs And Horses

The collection of poems in the anthology about dogs and horses and man's friendship with them, and the service and comradeship they give man, contains some of the choicest poems I have read on this subject.

For instance there is Josiah Gilbert Holland's thoughtful tribute "To My Dog Blanco," with the verses:

My dear dumb friend, low lying there,
A willing vassal at my feet—
Glad partner of my home and fare,
My shadow in the street—

I look into your great brown eyes,
Where love and loyal homage shine,
And wonder where the difference lies
Between your soul and mine.

I clasp your head upon my breast—
The while you whine and lick my hand—
And thus our friendship is confessed,
And thus we understand.

Ah, Blanco! Did I worship God
As truly as you worship me,
Or follow where my Master trod,
With your humility—

Did I sit fondly at his feet,
As you, dear Blanco, sit at mine,
And watch Him with a love as sweet,
My life would grow divine.

And then there's Lord Sherbrooke's gentle tribute to the horses he knew and loved:

Soft lies the turf on those who find their rest
Beneath our common mother's ample breast.
Unstained by meanness, avarice or pride,
They never cheated, and they never lied.
They ran, but they never betted on the race,
Content with harmless sport and simple food;
Boundless in faith and love and gratitude.
Happy the man, if there be any such,
Of whom his epitaph can say as much.

And in the "Manthology" you'll find, too, Arthur D. Ficke's beautiful tribute to "Loreine: A Horse;" and Barry Cornwall's tender lines to Gamarra, "The Blood Horse." And there is in the collection, of course, Lord Byron's lines on the monument to his dog "Boatswain," but I don't think they can touch the lines I quoted above: "To My Dog Blanco."

Poet's Description Of A Lynching

Under the chapter heading "The Last Adventure," there is a poem by Madison Cawein called "The Man Hunt," which is a vivid word picture of a lynching:

The woods stretch wild to the mountain side,
And the brush is deep where a man may hide.

They have brought the bloodhounds up again
To the roadside rock where they found the
slain.

They have brought the bloodhounds up, and
they
Have taken the trail to the mountain way.

Three times they circled the trail and crossed,
And thrice they found it and thrice they lost.

Now straight through the pines and the under-
brush

They follow the scent through the forest's hush.

And their deep-mouthed bay is a pulse of fear
In the heart of the wood that the man must
hear.

The man who crouches among the trees
From the stern-faced men that follow these.

A huddle of rocks that the ooze has mossed—
And the trail of the hunted again is lost.

An upturned pebble; a bit of ground
A heel has trampled—the trail is found.

And the woods re-echo the bloodhound's bay
As again they take to the mountain way.

A rock, a ribbon of road; a ledge,
With a pine tree clutching its crumbling ledge.

A pine that the lightning long since clave,
Whose huge roots hollow a ragged cave.

A shout; a curse, and a face aghast,
And the human quarry is laired at last.

The human quarry with clay-clogged hair
And eyes of terror, who waits them there;

That glares and crouches and rising then
Hurls clods and curses at dogs and men.

Until the blow of a gun-butt lays
Him stunned and bleeding upon his face.

A rope, a prayer, and an oak tree near.
And a score of hands to swing him clear.

A grim black thing for the setting sun
And the moon and the stars to look upon.

At the Last

Will Hendrickson's "At the Last" is four lines
with a unique thought:

He loved the hills and streams where no man
wandered,

It was his greatest joy to find, explore;
And death, he said, would be a great adventure
Save that so many men had gone before.

And Rupert Brooke's, "The Soldier":

If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is forever England. There shall be
In that earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made
aware,

Gave, one, her flowers to love, her ways to
roam:

A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.

And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by Eng-
land given;

Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her
day;

And laughter, learnt of friends, and gentleness,
In hearts at peace under an English heaven.

"A Manthology," beautifully but simply bound in
red cloth contains about four hundred and fifty
pages, and there's not a poem in the entire collec-
tion that a man will tire of. It's a book that a
man will like to read when he is alone, and it's a
book whose poems can be read aloud to the pleasure
of those listening.

Every fellow who has him a little shelf of the
books that appeal especially to men should have
this little volume in his library.

Jesse O. Thomas' New Book Draws Very Favorable Comment

"NEGRO PARTICIPATION IN
THE TEXAS CENTENNIAL EX-
POSITION" (By Jesse O.
Thomas), The Christopher Pub-
lishing House, Boston, Mass.

(Reviewed by Robert McKinney
for A. N. P.)

JESSE O. THOMAS is decidedly
one of the best organizers in the
south, and one of the most efficient
representatives of the National Ur-
ban League. He is a successful
journalist, and a psychologist of
repute. There are no doubts that
his experience are varied and that
he has come in contact with men
and women of every walk in life,
which there is evidence of in his
recently published book, "Negro
Participation in the Texas Centen-
nial Exposition" published by the
Christopher Publishing House.

The book is more or less a sum-
mary of Mr. Thomas' experiences
with the people of Texas, both
white and Negro, and their concep-
tions of the Texas centennial and
Negro history. Readers who get
enchantment from the little knowl-
edge white people have of what
Negroes have contributed to this
country will enjoy this book; they
will find much delight in how a
Texas contractor tried to sway in-
telligent Negroes to his way of
thinking.

The writing is very good, despite
the sentiments contained in the
book, and the quite suggestive men-
tion of how some Negro preachers
attempted to secure money either
for themselves or for heaven. A
prove by the author found that the
preachers were of no assistance in
building enthusiasm for the Hall of
Negro Life.

All facts in the book are present-
ed clearly and concisely. However,
as the author seemed to have
the book has no philosophic unity
wanted; it makes no attempt to
interpret why some of the unfortu-

nate problems were not solved,
leaving the reader to draw his own
conclusions. The book offers an
unexpected, but sincere slam at
some Texas business men for act-
ing indifferently during the prep-
aration of the Hall of Negro Life;
it prescribes an approach of how
Negroes can get what they want
from white people, even in Texas.

There is a rich humor and many
compliments from important people
who attended the centennial expo-
sition in Mr. Thomas' book, which
should be read by Texans so that
they may know how a frank, im-
partial observer saw them during
the infancy and hey-day of the
Texas centennial. Everybody else
should read the book to know how
much white people appreciate Ne-
gro history when they know about
it.

Book Wins Sigma Award



Miss Mercedes Gilbert, New York author, whose recent book
'Aunt Sara's Wooden God' won her the Sigma Award. The award was
presented to her by the Sigma Chapter at its national convention in Houston
recently. This award is given to the outstanding soror each year.

Once A Waiter— DR. A. CLAYTON POWELL

Arose To Fame As The Greatest Church Builder In The Nation

By WILLIAM H. FERRIS

Author of

"THE AFRICAN ABROAD"

THIS IS THE AGE of the movies, the age in which men crave for the sensational and the miraculous. We like to read how Diocletian, the son of a slave, became the master of Rome, how Oliver Cromwell, not a very brilliant student, became the ruler of England; how Napoleon, a charity student, caused queens and kings to tremble on their thrones and changed the map of Europe; how Abraham Lincoln, a rail splitter, and James Garfield, a low boy, became presidents of the world's greatest republic.

We enjoy the stories of how Cornelius Vanderbilt started out as a ferryman and became America's railroad magnate, how John D. Rockefeller, a clerk, became the world's first billionaire; how Henry Ford, a mechanic, became the richest man in the world and how Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini started from humble beginnings and became dictators, the first of Russia, the second of Germany and the third of Italy; and how Touissant L' Ouverture, Fred Douglass and Booker T. Washington, who were born slaves, rose to the dizzy heights of fame.

BORN IN POVERTY

The life story of Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Sr., who was born in poverty near Martin's Mill, Va., in 1865, who spent a month's vacation as pastor of a Baptist church in Philadelphia, Pa., by working as a waiter in Atlantic City, who began the active pastorate of the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York City in 1908 and in 29 years increased the membership from 1,600 to 14,000, increased the annual budget from \$6,000 to \$35,000, wiped out a debt

of \$146,354 and accumulated property clear of debt including the church edifice, worth \$400,000, added two extra pastors and nineteen paid workers, increased the Sunday school from 200 to 1,600 pupils and 142 teachers and officers; added seven Bible classes, one of the largest adult educational schools, and one of the largest teachers' training schools in the United States and built a home for the aged, costing \$40,000, contains enough thrills to satisfy the desire of a generation, which has a passionate longing for the picturesque and the unusual.

SON FOLLOWS HIM

The book was published by Richard R. Smith, 120 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y., in the late fall of 1938. Rev. William P. Hayes, D. D., pastor of the Bethany Baptist church of Newark, N. J., writes the introduction, telling how Dr. Powell was succeeded as pastor by his son, Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr.

A picture of Dr. Powell faces the title page.

I was a student in Yale university when Dr. Powell accepted the call to the Immanuel Baptist church of New Haven, Conn. And before he began to do his big things in the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York City, I wrote my estimate of him in my book "The African Abroad." I closed my reference to him by saying, "Here we have the four sources of Dr. Powell's power, a manly personality, native preaching ability, a desire to broaden his knowledge and widen his horizon and a passion for serving humanity." The same qualities which enabled Dr. Powell in fifteen and a half years to increase the membership of the New Haven church from one hundred and thirty-five to six hundred, to remodel the church building at a cost of ten thousand dollars and no debt, enabled him to do much bigger things in Harlem with a population nearly a hundred times as great as the population of New Haven, Conn.

HOW HE GOT TITLE

The title "Against the Tide" was aptly chosen. The first three pages of the book indulge in a description of West Palm Beach and Lake Worth, which will delight any lover of the beauties of nature.

Then Dr. Powell says that fishing is his hobby and that he has fished the rivers and lakes of the United States and Canada, the Atlantic Ocean from Bar Harbor, Maine to Florida, Long Island Sound and Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico at Corpus Christi, the Caribbean Sea, the Pacific Ocean around

Catalina Island and other places, and the Sea of Galilee where Jesus fished. He says that the best and most thrilling fishing that he has ever done, was in Palm Beach. Then he tells in a graphic manner about bucking the inlet tide and going out into the Atlantic Ocean near the Gulf Stream.

He closes his vivid description of his fishing experiences by saying on page 5, "Going out of Lake Worth against the swift inlet tide for big fish is symbolic of my whole life." On pages 7 and 8, Dr. Powell tell of the origin of sharecropping in the past war days, how Alber Martin rented his family a one room log cabin with about five acres of land for one dollar a month, and how his family bucked the tides of poverty.

FATHER, SON



Dr. A. Clayton Powell, seated, and his son, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., who has succeeded his father as pastor of Abyssinian Baptist church, New York, the largest church in the point of membership in the Race.

FACED CHURCH FIGHT

Then later in the book, Dr. Powell tells how he twice bucked tides again in the spring of 1921, when the Abyssinian Baptist church. Dr. Powell began an active pastorate of the Abyssinian Baptist church on December 31, 1908. A strong minority desired to recall them former pastor, Dr. Charles Satchel Morris and planned to bring the matter up at the church meeting in January, before Dr. Powell was formally installed. But he launched a revival January 1, preaching himself every night. People came from far and near, pimps, prostitutes and keepers of dives and gambling dens were converted. The neighborhood was changed and by January 20, the opposition had crumbled. Then Dr. Powell bucked the tide again in the spring of 1921, when he began the erection of a church which cost \$334,881.86. Labor and material went skyrocketing, stone masons and bricklayers were getting \$14 a day and unskilled workers \$7 a day. A friendly enemy in a newspaper stated that the pastor was saddling a debt upon the people that neither they nor their children nor their children's children could wipe out. More than half of one thousand tithers stopped giving, but Dr. Powell bucked this tide. Ground was broken and the work of construction begun April 9, 1922. The

church was completed in May 1923 and the mortgage burnt in January 1928.

The first 86 pages of "Against the Tide," telling how Dr. Powell successfully bucked tides will be an inspiration to an aspiring and struggling Negro, welcome news to the friends of the race and a rebuke to the doubting Thomases, both colored and white, who question the ability of the Negro to do big things.

REMEMBERS HELPERS

A splendid thing about "Against the Tide" is Dr. Powell's tribute to his wife, Mrs. Mattie Fletcher Powell, to his predecessors at the Abyssinian church, to Dr. William P. Hayes and other friends. Even Marcus Garvey, not a friend, receives a square deal.

Pages 86 to 135 impressed me as the most remarkable section of the book. The members of the church gave him a three months' trip abroad and he left New York City on August 19, 1924 for a fourteen-thousand mile journey.

Dr. Powell's descriptions of the cathedral at Cologne, Germany, of the Rhine, of the Avenue of Victory in Berlin, of the Lake of Lucerne in Switzerland, of the Cathedral of Milan, of Florence, of Rome, of the Coliseum of St. Peter's, of the Bay of Naples, of Vesuvius, of Pompeii of Capri, of Alexandria, of the Mastaba Tombs, of the Pyramids of Cheops and of the Great Sphinx match the travel pictures of George William Curitis, who wrote "Peru and I" and the "Howadgi in Syria."

STORY OF EGYPTIANS

Dr. Powell concludes his travel pictures by saying on page 133, "No colored man can go to Egypt and study the past and present achievements of its people without being proud that he is a colored man for the Egyptians were undoubtedly black people. The features of all the pictures that I have been telling you about in the tombs, pyramids and galleries of the old Egyptians are Negroid. All their statues have black features. Anyone who has seen the picture of the Sphinx, knows that it resembles a genuine black man. If the Egyptians are not closely related to the blacks of America, then all their pictures and carvings of ancient times and their color and features of modern times, grossly misrepresent them."

Such is "Against the Tide"—not only an autobiography, but also a book that is as amazingly informative as some of Stoddard's lectures.

One can learn a great deal about

Harlem, Europe and Egypt by reading the 327 pages and he will be entertained while he is being informed.

NEGRO HISTORY OFF PRESS

W. D. Allimono and associates of the National Educational Publishing company this week announced publication of the firm's first book, "The Negro, Too in American History," which depicts the participation of Negroes in the various epochs of American history. The work is edited by Merl R. Epps, head of the history department, Tennessee A. and I. State College. The Chicago distributing office is located in the Arcade building, 35th and State streets.

Johnson's Works

"Distinguished"

New York—(C)—The Viking Press

18 E. 48th street has included in its first 1939 list of "outstanding Viking books," the following works by the late James Weldon Johnson: Along This Way (autobiography), Saint Peter Relates an Incident (poems), God's Trombones (poems), Negro Americans, What Now? (sociology), The Book of American Negro Spirituals, and The Second Book of Negro Spirituals, the latter two being works of music in collaboration with J. Rosamond Johnson, the author's brother.

by James Saxon Childers

Latest Publications, Essays, Autobiographies, Non-Fiction Works are Reviewed

Alabamian's First Novel Is Laid In Changing South

FORGED SOULS, by John Henry Wilson, Jr. Published by Dorrance & Co.; 322 pages, \$2.50.

Since Mr. Wilson was born in South Carolina and has spent most of his life in Alabama, it is natural he should have chosen the South for the locale of his first novel. His story is, in fact, almost as much a record of changing Southern conditions as it is of his hero's life among them for the past 30 years.

Opening with a brief glimpse of a plantation during the Civil War, then narrating the post-war courtship of his hero's parents in Virginia and their flight to Birmingham and the coal-mining community of Woods Hill, he develops the early phases of a background that

continues to reshape itself as Jefferson Davis Dowdy—better known as Jeff—enters the world at Woods Hill and begins a typical boyhood.

Mr. Wilson shows a good deal of understanding in his treatment of Jeff, who gets into as many scrapes and makes as many discoveries as most boys manage. Wisely, the author does not omit any of the more censurable experiences of the adolescent Jeff, but rounds out his character with shadows as well as light. Indeed, it is one of those shadows that plunges him into an unfortunate first marriage and clouds for a time his later happiness with the woman he loves.

Weaving through Jeff's story and giving it body is a 30-year thread of history, including news of the Spanish-American War, vivid scenes of racial terrorism in early Birmingham, stock market crashes and political upheavals, and ending in a bomb-pocked Spanish street in 1937.

As to its style, in this reviewer's opinion "Forged Souls" is best when its author forgets that he is writing, forgets to point the moral. At such times, while he is concerned only with what his characters say and do, his story and his people are convincing. —F. K. L.

ARROGANT ALIBI, by C. Daly King. Published by D. Appleton-Century Co.; 275 pages, \$2.

Sorry about this one, but it isn't a very thrilling mystery. The story gets away well enough, with floods and famous detectives on their way to visit old friends. Then a concert and the discovery of a certain person with a dagger in the throat. It starts off as if it's going to be exciting enough.

But there is so much talk about the house where the murder is committed, so many descriptions of this passage and that passage, that not even three or four maps serve to get the reader's mind straight about the whole thing. Even more troublesome is the author's efforts to heighten the mystery by the introduction of a museum filled with mummies where two Egyptologists are forever roaming about and doing eerie things. One gets a little tired. The trappings of the story get in the way and hide the story.

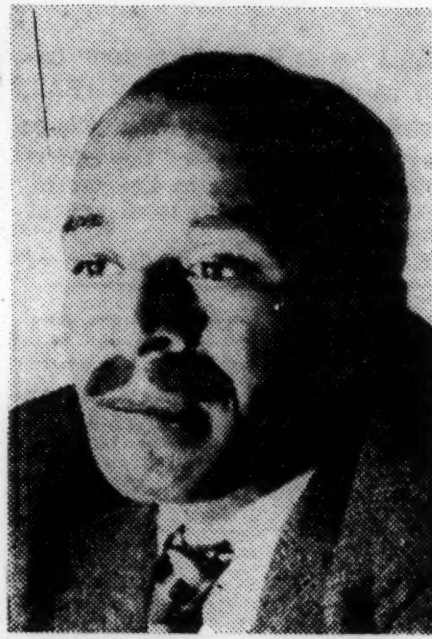
DR. C. S. JOHNSON Writes History GIVEN AWARD OF Literature \$1,000 FOR BOOK

"The Negro College Graduate" Rated High By Eminent Committee of Judges

The John Anisfield Award, established to encourage the production of good books in the field of race relation published either in the United States or abroad, was made to Charles S. Johnson, of the Department of Social Science, Fisk University, for his book The Negro College Graduate, which appeared in 1938. This award carried a prize of \$1,000, and is made for the book dealing with race relations selected by the judges from publications each year as most significant. The committee of judges consists of Henry Pratt Fairchild, Professor of Sociology in New York University; Donald Young, of the Social Science Research Council, and Henry Seidel Canby, Contributing Editor of The Saturday Review.

There have been three awards prior to the one for The Negro College Graduate: In 1935, the first award went to Harold Gosnell for his book Negro Politicians; in 1936 to Julian Huxley and A. C. Haddon for their book We Europeans. A Survey of "Racial" Problems; in 1937 to Elin Anderson for We Americans.

A grant-in-aid of \$500 is awarded each year for a project of an academic nature or the outgrowth of practical experience in the field of race relations. This award is intended to aid in the completion rather than in the initiation of a project. It was this year awarded to Ralph Bunche of Howard University.



J. SAUNDERS REDDING

Afro American
J. Saunders Redding, head of the English department at the State Teachers' College at Elizabeth City, N.C., tells the history of poetic literature of colored people from slave Jupiter Hammon to radical Langston Hughes in "To Make a Poet Black." The volume is published by the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill, and retails for \$1.50.

Mr. Redding is a graduate of Brown University, and did graduate work there and at Columbia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This excellent volume makes one wonder why no one has done this before, and where Mr. Redding has been all our lives. We hope he gives us another book soon.

A New Englander Discovers Voodoo

A PURITAN IN VOODOO-LAND. By Edna Taft. With illustrations and map. 407 pp. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. \$3.

WHE Edna Taft, coming down from New England, writes that Haiti, she spent the night in her ship in Port-au-Prince Harbor; and "down from the dark, mooning hills towering above the city," as she recalls it, "floated the far-off sound of Voodoo drums. Throughout the long night, she goes on, "it continued, slow, rhythmic and ominous." When she went out to stay in the charming hill suburb of Pétionville, "dim reverberations of the savage rhythms of Voodoo drums vibrated in the still night air." So does she set the scene for her book and emphasize the preoccupation which moves her to call Haiti "Voodoo-land." She was always conscious of Voodoo. She found Voodoo everywhere. She writes a great deal about Voodoo in the book. And yet the outstanding feature of her book is not its report on Voodoo but the fact that this American woman made friends with the Haitian aristocracy.

They all despised the peasants, she says; and when she went off into the country to visit the family of one of her hotel servants they were rather displeased. But they had become her friends, these dark-skinned landowners and business men and lawyers and clubwomen and schoolgirls and "social leaders." She went to their dances, stayed in their homes, delved in their old libraries, pondered their ancestry. But she found Voodoo even in this upper class.

"A Puritan in Voodoo-Land" is an essentially personal record of an American woman's sojourn of more than six months among the Haitian people. It is a rather naïve record; sometimes the reader feels that she accepts a statement with too easy credulity and its historical excerpts

are colorful rather than unbiased. But Miss Taft has really loved and lived her subject, as she brings to it freshness, genuine interest and the determination to see everything."

Griffin Co. News
January 20, 1939

LOOKING BACKWARD IN HISTORY

—By Wightman F. Melton—

Recently, in THE RECORD OF AMERICA, by Adams and Vannest (published by Charles Scribner's Sons), I came across a bit of history that I am sure will interest the readers of this paper. The following paragraphs follow the text of the book except that I have here and there, changed the tense from past to present. For example, where the book says "The slavery controversy is an economic one," I have changed "is" to "was." Here is the way it goes:

The slavery controversy was an economic one. At the time of the war between North and South there were considered to be in general two forms of labor in the nation, the black slave labor of the South and the white free labor of the North. In Europe the question being debated was that of the rights and position of labor with respect to the rest of society. In America for a generation the chief question had been whether we should have free or slave labor. As passions became more deeply involved during the sectional controversy, the South pointed to what it claimed was the comparatively happy and secure position of the slave as contrasted with the position of the Northern free worker.

In the North to admit that anything might be wrong with the position of the free worker was yielding to the arguments of the slave-owners. Even had the South won the war, slavery as an economic system in the modern world was doomed. The controversy over slave and free thus tended to hide the

real problem, that of the position of free labor in the new world of the machine age.

There was little freedom in the New England mills. The Northern workman might have been "free" politically and legally, but economically he was far from being free. In New England mills in the 1830's the hours of work ranged from twelve to fifteen. The manager of one mill at Holyoke found that his operatives could produce 3000 more yards of cloth a week if he got them without breakfast. In Paterson, New Jersey, the women and children were worked from 4:30 in the morning. Rhode Island mills were working children under twelve from ten to fourteen hours a day, six days a week, one of the managers proudly saying that he allowed them to go to school on Sundays. Their wages were one dollar and a half a week. Another Massachusetts owner stated that he considered his workers precisely as he did his machines. When either got old or out of order, he threw them out. Employees who made trouble were blacklisted and often could get no work elsewhere unless they carried a card of approval from the last mill in which they had worked. Under those conditions "freedom" was not freedom at all.

The economic condition of the slave was more stable than that of the white mill workers of the North. The slave of the plantation was in a wholly different situation. He was not free, and there was possibility of cruelties and hardships. Under a bad master or overseer, who was, however, the exception, he might be badly treated. He could not legally marry and might be separated from his family. No one would want to go back to the system of slavery, but probably the great majority of slaves were care-free and happy. They had to be taken care of from birth to death. They were sure of food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. Their share in the so-

Colored Literary Output Of 1938 Lauded By Locke

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—A retrospective review of the literature of the Negro for 1938, written by Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University, a feature of the January issue of Opportunity, Journal of Negro life.

In this article, Dr. Locke lists and criticizes all the significant fiction, poetry, and drama produced by Negro writers during the past year, as well as that part of the output of white writers that deals with Negro life.

In the field of fiction, Dr. Locke finds Richard Wright's "Uncle Tom's Children", and Mercedes Gilbert's "Aunt Sara's Wooder God" among the best works of Negro fiction, while Don Tracy's "How Steps The Beast", and Julian Meade's "The Back Door" are rated highest among the works of white writers.

In poetry, the Howard professor calls "Chicago Skyscrapers", by Frank Marshall Davis, "the masterpiece of the year in a not too golden or plentiful poetic harvest" and hails the discovery of several new poets by "Negro Voices", an anthology edited by Beatrice Murphy.

Suitcase Theatre's production of Langston Hughes' "Don't You Want to be Free?", he says, "has vindicated the possibilities of a new dramatic approach." This experimental theatre "is to be watched closely, because a people's theatre with an intimate reaction of the audience to materials familiar to it is one of the sound new items of the arts, drama particularly, has stalled unnecessarily."

Dr. Locke will write a second article for the February issue of Opportunity, criticizing the biographical, historical, and sociological works about Negro life in America and Africa issued during 1938.

Allison Davis Leaves For Yale To Prepare Book

New Orleans, (ANP)—Allison Davis, professor of social anthropology, whose half-year leave from Dillard university was announced several weeks ago, left New Orleans last week for New Haven, Conn., where he will take up residence in the Yale University Institute of Human Relations for the purpose of assembling in book form the results of the American Youth Commission Study of Negro adolescents, which he has supervised for the past year. With him went his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, and his secretary, Miss Dorothy Anderson.

Mr. Davis is widely known for his research in the field of social anthropology and his writings have appeared in the leading journals of sociology. In Political Arithmetic, a symposium on populations problems, edited by Laurence Hogben, Regius professor of social biology at the university of Aberdeen, and released this fall, Mr. Davis has contributed a chapter entitled "The Concept of Race." He is now collaborating with Prof. W. Lloyd Warner, of the University of Chicago, on an article dealing with the caste system of the South, which is to be published by Duke university in a symposium on race during the spring. Mr. Davis has also been asked to contribute the introductory chapter of the 1939 yearbook of the Journal of Negro Education. Dr. John Dollard of Yale will collaborate with Mr. Davis in the preparation of his book.

EDUCATION PAMPHLET

New York—The pamphlet "Racial Inequalities in Education" has already sold out its first 5,000 copies. The booklet is now in its second printing and in view of the new *Education* bill in Congress, a wide distribution of this pamphlet is desired because it takes up in detail the various inequalities suffered by Negro youth in public education. The pamphlet may be secured from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. The price is 10c for single copies and 7c for 25 copies or more.

Author



Characterizing Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain (and his green umbrella) of England as a "glorious messenger boy standing in the doorway of Hitler and Mussolini," Mr. C. L. R. James, international authority on European problems, described very pointedly the causes and effects of the precarious position in which Great Britain has found herself since the conclusion of the great war. He spoke of the subject, "Twilight of the British Empire," in a lecture presentation by the Socialist Labor party of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. James, born in Trinidad and educated in England, has written several books including "World Revolution," "A History of Negro Revolt," and his most recent work, "The Black Jacobins."

Savannah, Ga., Press
February 18, 1939

The Literary Lantern

BY CARO GREEN RUSSELL

We Southerners, especially when talking to non-Southerners, are prone to insist that only we really understand the negro. Close association between the white and colored races for generations is generally believed to have built up a condition of mutual understanding. Doctor Hortense Powdermaker in her study of the two races, made during one year's residence in the Mississippi town to which she gives the fictitious name Cottonville, has come to the conclusion that a "great psychological chasm" exists between the whites and the negroes. That there is "no significant communication between them" she is convinced.

Her book, "After Freedom" (Viking Press, N. Y., \$3) attempts to show the influences evolved and characteristics developed through the constant association of the two races under similar natural environment. Her first problem was to gain the confidence of the white people of the town and surrounding countryside and at the same time enter into the activities of the negroes on an entirely friendly basis. This was a big order but she seems to have achieved her purpose. "To establish and maintain relations with the negroes was not difficult," she says. "They were quick in sensing a person's attitude, and appreciated a point of view which regarded them as fundamentally no different from other human beings."

It is highly probable that the white race knows less about the colored race than they know about us. Their free access to our homes and our tendency to disregard their presence in much of our conversation gives them an insight into our ways which is denied us in relation to them. Traditional beliefs have great significance in our attitude toward them. Doctor Powdermaker calls these attitudes, or beliefs, "articles of faith, constituting a creed of racial relations" which do not depend upon "facts and logic for support." With this contention we may or may not agree.

In Cottonville these beliefs, according to the author, are that the negro is mentally and morally inferior to the white man—inately so. It is also held that he is child-like and capable of laughter and gaiety under the most adverse conditions; that he cannot control his passions as can the white man, that he is given to thieving and untruthfulness. And so on. The author avoids generalizations throughout the book and clearly states that she is reporting findings in this particular community. It does not follow, therefore, that white inhabitants of other states have identical attitudes.

The author might have increased the appeal of her book if she had let a little of her own feelings and attitudes seep into its pages. But we question whether this would not have diminished its value. Certainly it could not offend the most unreconstructed Southern aristocrat. Her apparent mathematical objectivity gives it the ring of truth and to us in-

creases the strength of its message. The most disturbing chapter in the book is that which reveals the true attitude of the town's negroes towards the whites. We say disturbing for we very much doubt that many of the "superior" race have any realization that their cooks, butlers and field hands are regarding them with cold appraisal. Yet, according to what they revealed to Doctor Powdermaker this is just what they are doing. How will time and education affect this attitude?

Of course the negro has hardly been in the position to reveal to his white master or employer the true state of his feelings and attitudes. Being in a condition of subservience he has been forced to employ subtle deceptions and to repress or modify the words that may rush to his lips—a characteristic of all propertyless and minority groups.

Emphasis is placed on the distinctly social aspects of the problem, and the political and educational phases are not gone deeply into. In a state, however, where the whites and the negroes are about equally divided, like Mississippi, the attendant problems are all but insurmountable. There is the question of schools, for example. And the vote. With these and other problems, one of which is the white man's buried fear of the negro, it is not surprising that he feels the "necessity" of making the negro "stay in his place."

This book is a genuine contribution to American sociology. It affords the reader another people really think about us. Doctor Powdermaker does not ask her reader to agree with her findings. She avoids all persuasive language and attitude toward them. Doctor Powdermaker is satisfied to give the facts as she found them.

ZORA HURSTON

WRITES NEW BOOK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28, (C) — Miss Zora Neale Hurston, whose book "I, Too, My Horse", was published last fall by the J. B. Lippincott company, is working on a new volume, a life of Moses, her publishers announce. The book will be published this fall.

Anthology of New

Negro Writings Is

To Be Published

Among the forthcoming titles in International Publishers' popular

New A.M.E. Directory Is Planned

BALTIMORE — L. C. Franklin Miller, who from 1927-29 published Miller's Business Directory in Philadelphia, is now traveling over the country seeking subscribers for his proposed "Who's Who in the A.M.E. Church."

He has already secured 120 ministers, he said. Prices are \$8 for 110-word biography and photo, or \$15 for 220-word biography and photo.

After leaving Washington and Baltimore Mr. Miller headed for Louisville and the West.

Issues Booklet On Negro's Progress

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., (AP) — Lloyd W. King, state superintendent of public schools in Missouri, this week announced that a new publication, "Four Years of Progress with Missouri Public Schools for the Negro" is available to the public.

Missouri, one of the few states above the Mason-Dixon line to have separate schools for whites and Negroes, has been much in the public eye recently because of the famous Lloyd Gaines' case, the decision handed down from the Supreme court being favorable to equal educational advantages for Negroes.

In the foreword of the new 38 page booklet, which contains an interesting and kaleidoscopic view of the Missouri Negro's educational opportunities, Mr. King says: "Only through a progressive educational program adapted to the needs, abilities, and cultural backgrounds of Negro youth will they be able to adapt themselves and to improve the conditions under which they must live in our complex civilization."

Mr. King further says that the publication will serve as a bond to strengthen the relationship between the public and the schools.

series of ten-cent LITERARY PAMPHLETS is a little anthology of NEW NEGRO WRITING, edited by Richard Wright and Alan Calmer.

Brief poems, sketches and stories, especially by young authors, are eagerly solicited. Contributions should be addressed to the publishers at 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Wins Award



RICHARD WRIGHT, a writer who was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship.

Richard Wright Wrote 'Uncle Tom's Children'

Natchez, Miss. Writer Attains Coveted Literary Honor

NEW YORK—Richard Wright, a Federal Writers Project writer, was named among the 61 persons in the United States for the Guggenheim Awards totalling \$3,150,000. Wright, who hails from Natchez, Miss., won a \$500 prize for the best manuscript submitted by a Federal Writers Project member in a contest conducted by the Story Magazine. His "Uncle Tom's Children" gained the coveted prize.

The Guggenheim scholarships usually amount to \$2500 a year. They are awarded to applicants judged most capable of adding to the "scholarly and artistic power of the nation" by their past attainment. This year the Guggenheim scholarship winners included 47 college instructors and 22 free lancers.

Named with Wright for the award in fiction were Harold Sinclair, novelist of Bloomington, and Robert Warren, author and professor of English at Louisiana State College.

Negro or Colored



RAPHAEL P. POWELL

Author of the new book, "Human Side of a People," published by Doubleday Co., 224 W. 135th street, New York City, which the author insists settles the question of whether the race should be called "Negroes or Colored." Mr. Powell was educated in Northeastern University and the Suffolk Law School of Boston. He worked on the present volume for twelve years, and it is filled with contemporary as well as past history of the race. He is now working on a book on Ethiopia dealing with Italian aggression there, and a novel.

—(Calvin Service).

THE BLACK JACOBINS: Toussaint l'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution, by C. L. R. James. Published by The Dial Press; 328 pages, \$3.75.

At the time that the French Revolution broke out, France had one colony that was the envy of every other imperialist nation: San Domingo. This one colony supplied two-thirds of the oversea trade of the French people and was the greatest individual market for the European slave trade. The prosperity and the very existence of the colony depended upon the labor of 500,000 slaves.

Then the French Revolution took place and in two years' time its influence began to bear fruit in San Domingo. In August, 1791, the slaves revolted. For 12 years they fought for their freedom. At the end of

that time they had won it, the only really successful slave revolt in history.

The one man more responsible for the victory than any other was a man who himself was a slave until he was 45 years of age—Toussaint l'Ouverture, an almost incredible person who by the power of his leadership inspired cringing slaves to become independent men capable of overthrowing their masters, then withstanding an attack from the French, the Spanish and the British. The result of their successful rebellion was the establishment of the Negro republic of Haiti, a nation that stands today as a monument to the great Toussaint l'Ouverture, one of the world's truly great men.

"The Black Jacobins" is the history of how this daring and most capable leader organized the San Domingo Revolution and successfully carried it through.

The C. I. O.'s Growth

THE STORY OF THE C. I. O. By Benjamin Stolberg. 294 pp. New York: The Viking Press. \$2.

By ROSE C. FELD

THAT the C. I. O. is a powerful force in American industrial life and may be a powerful political force is a fact recognized even by those who take more than a fleeting glance at newspaper headlines. What lies behind its power, what are the causes of its phenomenal growth, what its strength and what its weakness are told by Benjamin Stolberg in his book, "The Story of the C. I. O." Mr. Stolberg's mind is packed with a wealth of controversial matter; his pen is barbed with a sting which flows from his own impatience and irritation, leaving an angry welt wherever it strikes. With a peculiarly individual sense of critical integrity he pours out his rancor wherever his evaluation of a man or a situation calls for it, and one is caught in dubious admiration of a man who with equal skill flays leaders of both camps in industry.

There is small doubt that Mr. Stolberg's sympathies are on the side of labor, but in his efforts to show conditions in the warring ranks of the C. I. O. he puts into the hands of the united front of labor's opponents weapons which can be turned to highly destructive uses. His objective is to warn the C. I. O. of the dangers of infiltration of Stalinist control of its membership, but the warning holds dynamite whose repercussions will make a pleasant sound in the ears of Little Steel, it turns into a fingerpost. His to mention but one of the groups in which Mr. Stolberg denounces in terms which make the paper crackle. He should not be surprised if he becomes the scribe of the devil quotes in the future.

Why the C. I. O. was born and how it attained its phenomenal growth is by now an old story.

What Mr. Stolberg brings to it are the under-cover influences and pressures which shaped its flowering in the early period and are feeding its roots today. While he firmly believes that the C. I. O.

has the potential power of becoming an important political force in the country, electing national office-holders under its own banner, he feels that it must first purge its groups of destructive factionalism. "The C. I. O.," he writes, "must not exclude any worker for his political beliefs, no matter what they are. But it must rid itself of Stalinist officials, staff members and organizers. This appears to raise the issue of representation, but in reality it does not. Democracy does not demand the democratic toleration of its destroyers. If Hitler has not taught us that then we have learned nothing." The injection of Hitler into the argument is provocative, but it encourages comparisons not altogether favorable to Mr. Stolberg's conclusions.

For his pen pictures of personalities on the industrial scene, one must salute him as an artist who possesses the quick touch of the caricaturist both in favorable and unfavorable delineation. His freedom of speech, disciplined by his own appreciation of the edged remark and pointed phrase, brings a certain sardonic distinction to his writing. Of Lewis he says: "He can make his flamboyance seem like a pillar of fire. Every time he raises his hand, it turns into a fingerpost. His great strength as a leader lies in the sense of security he gives to the led. Mentally direct, emotionally as shaggy as he looks, Lewis is absolutely fearless with the insensitive courage of those who don't know when they're

licked, and therefore seldom are. He is shrewd, and would be more so if he were less contemptuous of opposition. He is intelligent, but thinks directly on the surface. Impatient of subtlety, where indirection is a virtue he is apt to lose."

Tom Girdler he calls "the professional tough boy from Cleveland * * * given to shouting obscene opinions of any one who crosses him" and adds: "He is in the fortunate position of never needing to warn the press that he is 'speaking off the record' for what he says is usually unprintable anyway." Writing of the political background of David Dubinsky he declares, "Dubinsky's socialism is purely nostalgic, like a Wall Street broker's memories of his Iowa childhood," and Heywood Broun of the Newspaper Guild he describes as a "journalistic Broadway character, a sort of left-wing man about town who knows all the right people with the left touch. He has the skin-deep charm of the middle-aged *enfant terrible* who can make the upper classes take the 'class struggle' as a canapé with their cocktails, and titillate the middle-class intelligentsia with a sense of proletarian boldness. With real labor Mr. Broun has little contact."

Such comments and descriptions of personalities are sandwiched in between solid paragraphs dealing with the facts of organization and expansion of C. I. O. unions and his own interpretation of their development. In order he takes up the story of the various unions, in past and present affiliations, and in individual fashion praises them for their virtues and lashes them for their sins. If there is a vulnerable spot in person or group, Mr. Stolberg finds it and pitilessly exposes it in all its frailty. At the

same time, however, with courage or with weakness, it is difficult to say which, he exposes his own vulnerability, which is a never-absent preoccupation with the menace of Stalinism.

Whether one agrees with Mr. Stolberg or not, whether one approves of him or not, one must make obeisance to him for the thoroughness of his research. For any individual who wants to know the details of C. I. O. organization, its fight against the A. F. of L., its fight against capital and the American phenomenon called vigilantism, its fight among its own leaders, its plans and possibilities for the future, Mr. Stolberg's book will prove a mine of information, secreting sticks of dynamite in unexpected places. Warning must be given to prospective readers not to chuckle too readily at the skillful annihilation of an enemy, for this pleasure may too soon be turned to pain at the equally skillful destruction of a friend.

"Beer for the Kitten" is the curious title of a first novel by Hester Pine, which Farrar & Rinehart will publish in February. The publishers compare it to "February Hill" for impishness and general chicanery, but the setting must be quite different, for the story deals with the lives of professors and their wives at a small university.

BOOK REVIEW

Synopsis and Criticism

By ELIZABETH LAWSON, CRUSADER NEWS AGENCY

'THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR' by Herbert Aptheker: International Publishers: Pamphlet, 48 pps., 10 cents.

Confronted for the first time with the story of the Negro's contribution to American democracy in her hour of crisis, readers and listeners invariably express astonishment. What vergence between the generally accepted theory of the Negro's passivity, and facts of his participation in American history! Yet the record exists, the documents are at hand, the truth is easily ascertainable in newspapers, letters, and files of organizations and government. If the "standard historians" have failed to make use of these rich materials, it is not because they are so hard to come by but because they have deliberately chosen to ignore them.

Herbert Aptheker, a young white historian, has set to work to dig out the facts and present them in readable form. His first great contribution was the story of the revolts and insurrections of the American Negro slave. The present pamphlet deals with the role of the American Negro, slave and free, to the Union cause in the years of Civil War. Immediately upon the outbreak of the slave-owners' counter-revolution in 1861, the Negro people of the North offered their services to the Federal government. More than two years of war are passed before the Union realized the necessity, in the words of Frederick Douglass, of "unchaining its black fist" to strike at the enemy. When permission was at last granted more than 82,000 Northern Negroes enlisted.

From the slaves states, another 125,000 joined them. They fought a battle on two fronts—against the slave-owners, who murdered them or sold them into slavery when they were captured in battle, and against the discrimination and Jim-Crowism practiced even within the army of liberation. Behind the Confederate lines, the slaves continued insurrectionary activities, practiced sabotage and even, on occasion, went on strike. They rendered aid to Union spies, Confederate deserters, and Yankee prisoners.

The pamphlet gives special honor to three who especially distinguished themselves in these years—Frederick Douglass, to whose wide influence was due in large part the organization of the first Negro regiments of the North; Harriet Tubman, who acted as scout, nurse, spy,

and recruiting agent for the Union; and Robert Smalls, the slave who stole onto an unprotected Confederate gunboat in Charleston harbor, piloted it past the port's batteries by giving the proper signals, then raised the white flag and sailed into the Union lines, presenting the government with a completely equipped enemy warship!

Mr. Aptheker has combined the most painstaking historical research with the utmost simplicity of narration. He has produced an exciting story.

A Timely Reminder

STATISTICS contained in a new book, "Crime and the Man," by Dr. Ernest Albert Hooten, noted anthropologist at Harvard University, showing that the crime of rape, so often represented as a dominant weakness of Negroes, is committed least by them and most often by foreign whites, comes as a timely reminder when all shades of public opinion are pressing forward to remove this stigma from America's Tenth Man.

It is interesting to note that in Dr. Hooten's figures rate the Negro first in crimes of burglary and larceny—supporting other findings and statistics by responsible researchers which attribute his major criminal tendencies to his low economic status, inferior housing, and lack of proper educational facilities and recreation centers.

Some day, very soon we hope, the American public and the world at large will be told some of the amazing circumstances under which Negro Americans have been lynched, electrocuted, hanged, and deprived of their Constitutional rights on the cowardly allegation that they "raped" white women.

There is sufficient evidence on hand in the files of interracial committees and agencies; in the secret keeping of police officers and

private citizens of both races; and under lock and key of court clerks and stenographers to outdo "Gone With The Wind" in book form, or as a dramatic sensation of the stage and screen.

Statistics like these are always valuable, both for the nation and the races concerned.

Some Research Done Upon Researchers

PHILANTHROPIC FOUNDATIONS AND HIGHER EDUCATION. By Ernest Victor Hollis. 365 pp. New York: Columbia University Press. \$3.50.

THE big philanthropic foundations have pushed back the frontier of knowledge. They have rejuvenated backward colleges. If they have not conquered, at least they have helped to control, disease. Give a foundation an unsolved problem, a patient check-book and a painstaking, relatively job-secure personnel, and almost as quickly as one can read Gibbon's Rome, out comes a neat, gray-bound foundation report "evaluating" the problem. More time passes, and out comes Volume Two, an "integration" of the problem. Finally, a third volume appears offering certain "concepts." Adagio! The problem is solved—or at least stated.

This burlesque of foundation activity may be born in envy, for the laborious process of fundamental fact-finding is in many cases unremunerative and must be left to endowments and subsidies. Hence the research-fostering foundation is a sort of blood donor, but many suspicious patients wonder whether the blood donor has not too great an influence in the cure.

Foundations have tackled almost every subject under the sun except the foundations themselves. There exists little curiosity among them as to the surroundings, circumstances and methods in which they work. One reason is doubtless a delicate hesitation to look gift horses in the mouths. Yet, if the fountains to which foundations repair in search of their facts were as sparing of information as foundations are about themselves, many

researchers would not get even to first base. The barriers which some philanthropies have put in the way of gaining relatively harmless information have already been described by Edouard C. Lindemann; and if foundations are occasionally the victims of the I-smell-a-rat school of investigation they are largely themselves to blame.

Consequently foundations have yet to be subjected to an objective, comprehensive and expert examination. But when that task is attempted, it will have a high example: the survey of philanthropic foundation activity in the field of higher education made by Dr. Hollis of the College of the City of New York.

Dr. Hollis has looked at the situation without astigmatism. He has paid particular attention to foundations' critics. He has examined their charges and has sought reasons for the existence of things complained of. The result is a balanced, informative study set forth in the clean atmosphere of fairness. It is worthwhile for readers whose ears may be somewhat deafened by the warwhoops of left-wing comrades yet cannot be lulled by the dignified inarticulateness of some of the philanthropic boards.

S. T. WILLIAMSON.

First Number Of Journal Of Politics Is Released

The Vol. 1, No. 1 issue of *The Journal of Politics*, which is to be published quarterly by the Southern Political Science Association in cooperation with the University of Florida, has been released.

The *Journal* joins an imposing list of professional reviews sponsored by various associations in the South. The new political science quarterly will be national in scope, but it will encourage regional interest in its particular field. *news*

The late Clarence Cason, who was professor of journalism at the University of Alabama, once wrote that "since politics is a major sport in the South," political news should be printed on the sports page. *3-27-39*

It is true that the emphasis upon personalities, emotion and drama that characterize political action places it in the category of a game. We look to the political arena for entertainment, and at times pay dearly for that weakness. At present Alabama has a chief executive who is an exception in Southern politics, being a student of government.

Rising taxes and the increasing intricacies of government brought about by its rapid entry into new fields of responsibility are tending to make all Southerners more conscious of the science of politics and less conscious of the game of politics.

The new *Journal of Politics* will provide a medium for the publication of studies on governmental problems. There is little incentive for the student to do research unless he is assured of a medium for publishing his results.

Robert J. Harris, Jr., of the school of government, Louisiana State University, is editor of *The Journal*; Manning J. Dauer, of the University of Florida, is managing editor, and Roscoe C. Martin, of the University of Alabama, is book review editor.

The list of important professional journals in the South includes *Social Forces*, sponsored by the Southern Sociological Society in cooperation with the University of North Carolina, and *The Journal of Southern History*, sponsored by the Southern Historical Association in cooperation with Louisiana State University. The University of Virginia sponsors *The Virginia Quarterly*; Louisiana State University, *The Southern Quarterly Review*, and the University of the South, *The Sewanee Review*, all of which are quarterlies

of general interest.

In addition there are a number of professional journals in such fields as engineering, law and medicine.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
March 12, 1939

Urban League

By

JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

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The Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration has in process 12 books which give an account of the negro in the American scene.

Negro workers on the Writers' Project in various states, as well as in the national office, have aided in getting out these books. The total number of members of the race now working on the Federal Writers' Project is about 180. They serve as editors, assistant editors, research workers consultants and typists. The project is giving employment to writers who otherwise would have little or no chance to use their training and ability.

Some of the country's best known writers are connected with the Federal Writers' Project. Among these are Zora Neale Hurston, Richard Wright and Claude McKay. To other writers the project has given an opportunity to develop ability which will serve them well in the future.

The books of the WPA Writers' Project nearing completion are "A History of the Negro in Virginia," "The Social and Economic Survey of Negroes in Little Rock, Ark.," "Negroes in New York," "History of the Negro," "The Florida Negro," "Negroes in Philadelphia," "History of the Negroes in Oklahoma" and the "History of the Negroes in Louisiana."

Sponsored by Hampton Institute, the "History of the Negro" in Virginia has been compiled by an all-negro project set up in the institution by the Virginia Writers' Project. Roscoe Lewis, of the Hampton faculty, supervises this work. From some 400 photographs taken by Robert McNeill, 21-year-old honor graduate of the New York Institute of Photography, will be selected illustrations for this history. The manuscript is now being edited in the Richmond, Va., office of the Writers' Project and will soon be published.

At Little Rock, Ark., the local branch of the National Urban League is sponsoring a social and economic survey of negroes in that city. This production of the Federal Writers' Project is also under-

going final revision and will be released in the near future.

Material collected and written by the largest staff of negro workers on the project will make up the WPA book entitled "Negroes in New York." This publication is being put into shape for release under the supervision of Rio Ottley.

Miss Helen Boardman, a sympathetic and able writer of the other race, is writing the "History of the Negro." The New York city office of the Federal Writers' Project is the headquarters for this undertaking as the one-volume history nears completion.

Most of the writing and editing of "The Florida Negro" is being done by negro writers employed on the project in that state. Miss Zora Neale Hurston has made valuable contributions to this 60,000 work-book, which is about three-quarters done.

An interesting account of the negro in the Quaker city makes up the material being prepared for the history of negroes in Philadelphia. This forthcoming book is the production of the negro unit of the Writers' Project in the Pennsylvania metropolis.

Alert citizen sponsorship is the guiding influence back of the "History of the Negroes in Oklahoma." Twenty-one colored citizens banded together as sponsors of this study now well underway toward publication. Negro workers also helped compile the material comprising this.

"The History of the Negro in Louisiana" is an undertaking of an all-negro Federal Writers' Project at Dillard University. From official reports, this work promises to be one of the largest studies of its kind ever compiled. L. D. Reddick, of the Dillard University faculty, is supervising this project.

Added to these national, state and regional publications, are four books to be written by the national office of the Federal Writers' Project. A volume entitled "Portrait of the Negro as an American," by Sterling Brown, editor of negro affairs, Federal Writers' headquarters, will present a picture of the

negro as an integral part of the American scene. In a book on the anti-slave movement, to be written in the national office, the dramatic story of the "underground railroad" and other struggles of Abolitionist forces to free the enslaved negro will occupy a key position. A book on negro folklore will be written by Sterling Brown and Dr. B. A. Boykin will assist in the preparation of this work. The fourth production planned by the national office of the WPA Federal Writers' Project is a book of narratives by ex-slaves.

This book will be a joint effort by Mr. Brown and Dr. Boykin.

As these books take their place in the American Guide Series, they will become a part of 170 publications already written by the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA.

In some of these State Guide Books the negro is treated only incidentally, but is nevertheless found to be a vital part of many interesting incidents in the history of states and localities. Most of the Guides to States with large negro populations have much information about the race distributed through their pages. "Washington: City and Capital," the "New Orleans City Guide" and "New York Panorama" with its "Portrait of Harlem," are examples of this road racial treatment. The office of negro affairs, a unit of the federal administrative headquarters, under the supervision of Sterling Brown and Eugene Holmes was set up for the purpose of helping to present the negro adequately and without bias in the books of the Federal Writers' Project. The staff at headquarters has received valuable advice on matters related to varied phases of life to the race from Horace Mann Bond, Elmer Carter, Ralph Bunche, E. Franklin Frazier, Abram Harris, Eugene Knickle Jones, Walter White, Carter G. Woodson and other prominent persons.

Africa Stretches A Dusky Hand From Colorful Book

I FOUND AFRICA, by Van Nes Allen. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Company; 306 pages, \$3.

This is something more than a usual travel book; it is the account of a year spent by an 18-year-old American boy among the people and the jungles of Liberia and of the bond that grew between that boy and the people he met there. Young Van Nes Allen had dreamed of big-game hunts ever since his fifth

birthday when he was given a rifle; then quite suddenly his dream became a reality when he was allowed to use as headquarters for his jaunts a mission station on the coast of Liberia.

It was Vahnee, son of a Mendi chief, who accompanied the boy from village to village and on hunting expeditions, who explained to him the African customs and helped keep him in the good graces of the natives. And it was Vahnee who was among the six natives present when finally the white boy was accepted into a secret African society with a ceremony that sealed the fellowship begun by their understanding that this foreigner was a friend whose gun came to avert famines and whose scientific magic came to cure disease. *4-9-39*

The account is a mingling of adventure and character study, of dignity and humor and sympathy. Wisely the author overbalances the number of his skillful exploits with many unheroic episodes: his first elephant hunt shows him so human that he has our sympathies and our belief from then on. And when later, through Vahnee's salesmanship and Van Nes Allen's increased skill he becomes famous among the natives as "Boung Goom-Bah," the Hunter Who Shoots in the Head we're proud of him. The lucky breaks that make him important in African eyes add their thrills and humor to the narrative—on one occasion he scattered a village's hostility by bringing a chief's still-born son to life, by the simple expedient of spanking it frantically; at still another time he made good a boast that he could clap his hands and produce a white stranger . . . he had seen a tobacco tin beside the trail and took a desperate chance that its owner was not far away.

African superstitions and tabus weave in and out of the narrative with a delightful matter-of-factness. An elephant-tail bracelet banded with thin strips of gold is supposed to give a hunter the power of invisibility; a curse made with the help of a silver fetish actually works on the doomed man's mind to such an extent that he dies, without physical injury, at the end of his three days' limit; and there is something neither Van Nes Allen nor the reader can quite put aside in the Chief Momo's ability to command a troupe of wild monkeys to do his bidding and in a crippled old medicine man's 12-hour trek that covered the same bush country the swiftly moving Allen party took 48 hours to cross.

African phrases lend their rich flavor to the beautiful simplicity of the writing. There is unconscious humor in the native's habit of absolving God from all blame for his misfortunes: "There's no rust on God, but I've got a devil of a sore shin." And the depth of his gratitude expresses itself in "Um fah sah kumbah! (My heart lies down!)." It is by such details that Van Nes Allen communicates the dignity and

the nobility as well as the child-like superstitions and prejudices of a race, and leaves us with a feeling that at last we have found Africa.—F. K. L.

Bartow Fla. Record
April 3, 1939
**Dr. And Mrs. Romanzo
Adams Leave Bartow
After 4 Month's Visit**

Dr. and Mrs. Romanzo Adams of Honolulu left today after a four months' stay in Bartow.

Dr. Adams is professor emeritus of the University of Hawaii and author of "Inter-Racial Marriage in Hawaii," accepted authority on that subject. He has been observing the race situations during his visit here, his first in the South, and plans in his next book to incorporate some of his ideas of Southern living conditions and of the people of the South.

Dr. and Mrs. Adams were guests today of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chinsegut Hill and tomorrow will visit the University of Florida. They go from there to the State College for Women and will stop later at Tuskegee Institute and many other colleges before returning to Iowa and, in August, to Honolulu.

**Atlanta Uni. Teacher To
Have Poems Published In
World's Fair Anthology**

ATLANTA, Ga. — The poetic works of Miss Ethelyne E. Holmes, a teacher of language arts in the Atlanta University Laboratory School, will be included in the World's Fair Anthology, a comprehensive compilation of poetry commemorating the culture, civilization and the progress of centuries, to be published in the near future by the Exposition Press in New York City. The poems selected to appear are "Soliloquy" and "Adoration."

Poems of Miss Holmes will be included also in a new anthology, "Negro Voices," which contains generous selections from the best of contemporary poets. "Negro Voices" is significant because it contains outstanding work being done in the field of poetry by American Negroes.

Last year, through the efforts of Miss Holmes, a book of "Creative Verse for Children" was published. This represented the verse writings of children in the elementary grades of the laboratory school of Atlanta University throughout a period of five years.

A graduate of Atlanta University, Miss Holmes has received her bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees from this institution. She has done graduate study at the State Normal School in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and at the University of Pennsylvania.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ISSUES CATALOGUE OF NEGRO BOOKS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 13 —A 500-page catalogue of books in the Moorland Collection, just issued by Howard university, and 30,000 available index cards recording educational books and pamphlets by and about the Negro, place the Founder's Library at Howard university in a position to be the clearing house for over 100,000 publications related to the Negro in America and throughout the world.

This long-hoped-for position has been made possible by twenty-three workers of the Works Progress Administration who have successfully completed ten months' work on a library project at the university. Under the direction of Mrs. Dorothy Porter, supervisor of the Moorland Foundation Negro Collection, the entire project was planned and divided into two main parts. One was the compiling and editing of an "A Catalogue of Books in the Moorland Foundation"—a collection of 5,000 publications by or about the Negro, now housed in the \$1,106,000 Founder's Library at Howard university. The other part of the project was the preparation of a card file at the library on all publications by or about the Negro made known to the project workers by cooperating libraries in public, university and private libraries scattered throughout the country.

Both parts of this project have been just completed with a staff of workers assigned to the project through the District of Columbia Works Progress Administration. Prior to their assignment, these workers had neither bibliographical training nor bibliographical experience. Through library science training and practical work directed by Mrs. Porter and supervised by Mrs. Margaret Hutton and Mrs. Ethel Williams, the workers were enabled to complete the task of uniting in a systematic manner the largest card record of publications by and about the Negro ever made available in one place.

A careful check on the major part of his library project of the WPA reveals fewer errors than would be expected of such a huge undertaking.

Rare Books Listed

Among the rare books listed in the completed "Catalogue of Books in the Moorland Foundation," are Hieb Ludof's "A New History of Ethiopia," published in London in 1682; two volumes of memoirs and poems published by Phyllis Wheatley in 1773 and 1834, and "An African Anti-Slavery View"—a pamphlet printed in 1787. Original copies of these and other valuable books have come into the possession of Howard university and are now a part of the Moorland collection.

The 500-page catalogue just issued is divided into six sections listing books and pamphlets in the Moorland collection alphabetically by periods. These books and pamphlets extend from works of early writers and thinkers to some 238 unpublished theses written by Howard university graduates receiving their degree of M. A. in an impressive array of scientific, historic, literary and cultural subjects.

Phases of the library project having to do with card files on all books directly or indirectly related to the Negro required the cooperation of public, college and university librarians in various parts of the country.

Titles of special interest sent in to the project at Howard university and recorded by the WPA workers, were the collection of "Slave Laws of Slave Holding States," from the Brookline, Mass. Public Library, the titles of a collection of books on African languages forwarded by the Cleveland Public Library, and anti-slavery publications in the library at Oberlin university.

Among other cooperating libraries who sent in titles of their books and documents on Negro life were Congressional Library, Prairie View State Normal, Texas; Hampton Institute, Hampton,

Va.; the Benson Library, St. Augustine college, Raleigh, N. C.; the Houston Public Library, Houston, Texas and Drew university Library, Madison, New Jersey.

Another interesting part of this work has been the listing by the project workers of the fine private collection of Henry Slaughter, a Negro collector of Washington, D. C. In his collection of over 8,000 volumes, the WPA workers found many rare autographed books and pamphlets. In addition, his collection was found to be rich in manuscripts and prints.

Because of the central clearing house created at Howard university through the library project of the W. P. A., many thousands of books related to the Negro are now receiving renewed attention in the Founder's Library. Many of the valuable publications for years lay unknown in the basement of the old Howard university library. Others were scarcely heard of in public and school libraries in distant locations. Many other volumes, which had become literary or historic treasures in private collections, were unknown to the general public.

The WPA project at Howard university has laid the groundwork for simplifying inter-library loan services. The project is also bringing a wealth of information from old volumes to the attention of research students and others.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - 1939

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
May 6, 1939

BOOKS AND FOLKS

By Paul Paine of the Library

(From the Post-Standard,
Syracuse, N. Y.)

Charleston was the head, front and center of secession. John C. Calhoun, prophet of secession, defender of slavery, was and maybe is yet—we didn't ask—Charleston's patron saint. In fact, it has been said that the war of 1861 was brought on by Boston on the one hand and Charleston on the other. There is one house in Charleston at the corner of King street and Ladson street known as the Miles Brewton house which was used as headquarters by the British army during the American Revolution and as headquarters of the federal army during the war of secession. The Brewton house is open to visitors and two elderly ladies, the last remaining descendants of an historic family, act as hostesses. You are offered a little glass of port as you say farewell.

These and a hundred other things make Charleston different from any other place in the world—different in one vitally important matter which we will speak of later. Below Broad street which is the chief east and west street of the city, between the two rivers lies old Charleston, looking just as it did. Many of these houses, coming up to the sidewalk, were built of some plaster material, and since they had to be some old color or other, the owners gave free play to their fancy. There they stand in all the glory of shrimp-pink, apricot color, mild purple with dull green blinds. These houses and the greater ones, with great porches, or galleries, one above the other, and high walls along the street, and entrancingly beautiful iron gateways, are part of what make Charleston so bewitching to look at. We are hoping that modern Charlestonians realize what a tremendous asset this ancient beauty is. The four great gardens which attract so many people from the North in early spring, wonderful as they are, are not as wonderful as the old city itself.

Coming out into Church street one morning we were greeted by a group of four tiny negro boys. If you had put them one on top of the other, heels to kinky heads, they would not have towered into the air more than a total of twelve feet. They wanted to dance and sing for us. And so they did, four in a row, executing the most marketable jigs and double shuffles that you could imagine, all to the

music of their own voices. Or Easter morning the leader of this tiny team appeared clad like Solomon in all his glory anxious to do a solo for us which he composed as he went along, so that he could have five cents to put on the plate when he went to church later on. Driving down the long straight road which leads to the Cypress gardens, we passed a dozen different little groups of the same kind of artists, all of them solemnly and silently doing their stuff by the roadside in the hope of pennies.

Not the least interesting people of this amazingly interesting city are the negro people, and here is a remarkable contrast. The people of Syracuse stood for abolition, didn't they? The people of Charleston stood for slavery, didn't they? Consider the lot of the average negro in Syracuse compared with the lot of the average negro in Charleston.

Contrasting the two cities is difficult because conditions are so different. Syracuse with a tiny minority of negro people, Charleston with a large majority. But it is notable that many of the best skilled workmen, some of the best contractors, eight or ten medical men, are members of the negro race in Charleston. There is far less discrimination against the negro in that city of secession and slavery than in this city of union and abolition.

We saw in The Charleston News and Courier an editorial article telling the negro people of South Carolina how much better off they would be in the North. We are not so sure of that.

That is not all. While there are of course streets in Charleston entirely given over to negro people, many of them desperately poor, there is no such thing as segregation of the two races. Up and down Church street, one of the best though not one of the richest streets in Charleston, you find negro families and descendants of the old aristocracy living happily side by side. Probably it cannot last. Next door to where we lived is the house formerly inhabited by negroes which was the background for DuBose Heyward's story of "Porgy", now in the hands of white people because the white man can pay higher rent than the negro. But the friendly, neighborly spirit prevails.

Greeting us on our return is the gorgeous book "Charleston, Azaleas and Old Bricks" by Samuel Gailard Stoney, with photographs by Bayard Wooten, showing among the other things the very block in

Church street, which was Books and Folks' headquarters during Easter week, and a noble picture of the south portico of St. Philip's church. The sidewalk on the east side of Church street goes under the porch of St. Philip's just as the sidewalk on south Meeting street goes under the porch of St. Michael's.

Legare (pronounced Le-gree) is one of the old names in Charleston and Legare street has its noble old residences. It used to be said, according to this book, that a Charlestonian who went to St. Michael's and the St. Cecilia's and lived on Legare street could go to heaven if he wanted to, but probably wouldn't want to. It may also be said that there is perhaps somewhere in the world a more exclusive and aristocratic social organization than the St. Cecilia society, but from what we have learned about it it would seem to make the celebrated Four Hundred look rather cheap and vulgar.

Wonderful how these old Charleston names survive. The name Gailard, for instance. He was a famous botanist in some past generation and his name was given to the gailardia which in South Carolina is a common roadside flower in mid-summer.

And when we were there once before, establishing libraries in military camps during the World war a young fellow came into the place with an armload of books and gave his name as Hayne. "Perhaps you are related to Webster's Reply?" "Oh, yes," he said, "we've been here all along."

To sum it up, we can't see how anyone can dislike the South who has seen Charleston and the famous gardens in early spring.

Professor Honored



DR. E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER

Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University, was named to the executive board of the Eastern Sociological Society at the closing session of the Tenth Annual Convention of the organization held recently.

Professor Frazier's new book, "The Negro Family in the United States"—will be published by the University of Chicago Press in June.

A Novel of Haiti's Revolt

DRUMS AT DUSK, by Arna Bontemps.
The Macmillan Co., New York. \$2.50.

HAITI, at the time dealt with in Bontemps' second novel, was a land sultry and surcharged in other than a climatic sense. The French overlords sought to keep the Negro people, who constituted an overwhelming majority of the population, in subjection by cruelty and violence. Some of the Frenchmen, however, were equipped with mental seismographs enabling them to detect subterranean tremors of the approaching earthquake. Some of them actually sympathized with the oppressed, and joined a secret society named *Les Amis de Noirs*, which had been formed in France by revolutionaries and transplanted to the colonial possession.

Drums at Dusk is concerned with the preliminaries of the culminating revolt led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, although the principal character is Diron Desautels, a young French aristocrat whose sympathies are with *Les Amis des Noirs*.

Though it may not be the author's intention, Desautels emerges as pretty much of a dilettante, though a well-meaning and personable one. Perhaps it is Bontemps' purpose to indicate that true leadership must come from the Negro people themselves, from such men as Toussaint L'Ouverture, who would make an admirable hero for a sequel to *Drums at Dusk*.

Mr. Bontemps is an excellent craftsman, and what he sets out to say he says very adequately. Unless he is planning a sequel, however, *Drums at Dusk* is a little off-center as a historical novel of the Haitian people's fight for freedom from foreign domination.

J. C.

Life of the South Is Depicted In New Writers Project Book

Thirty-five living people in three basic fields of industry in the South tell their own stories in "These Are Our Lives," a Federal Writers' Project book whose publication is announced by Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant administrator in charge of the Professional and Service Division of the Works Progress Administration. *6-1-39*

W. T. Couch, regional director for the Federal Writers' Project in the Southeast and editor of "Culture in the South," prepared the book under the general supervision of Henry G. Alsberg, national director of the project. It is sponsored and published by the University of North Carolina Press. *New York*

"In writing the life histories," Mr. Couch says in the preface, the first principle has been to let the people tell their own stories. With all our talk about democracy it seems not inappropriate to let the people speak for themselves."

Workers on the Federal Writers' Project in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia went into small communities, industrial and agricultural areas, to interview the people whose life histories are given in the book. They were instructed to write the stories in the words of the people.

Among those represented are: white farm laborers, share-croppers, farm owners, large landlords, filling station attendants, hosiery mill workers, cotton mill workers, brick plant workers, shoe and overall factory workers, lumber yard and railroad workers and a country doctor, a small town merchant, a Negro dentist, a deputy sheriff, a justice of the peace, a truck driver, housemaid, lunch counter attendant, and boot-black.

"The idea is to get life histories which are readable and faithful representations of living persons, and which taken together, will give a fair picture of the structure and working of society. So far as I know, this method of portraying the quality of life of a people, of revealing the real workings of institutions, customs, habits, has never before been used for the people of any region or country."

Paul Green, leading Southern playwright and author of "The House of Connelly, in commenting on the book, wrote: "This is the

stuff of life itself—people with their hopes, frustration, ambitions, attainments and their dreams. They will be a storehouse for the creative writer as well as those of a scientific bent."

BOOK REVIEWS

Read More—Learn More

Negro Education in Alabama . . . by Horace Mann Bond . . . The Associated Publishers . . . Washington, D. C., . . . 1939 . . . \$3.25.

By GERTRUDE MARTIN

Much attention has been paid recently to the differences in expenditures based on race made by all the southern states. Alabama is by no means an exception to this general southern policy. In this book Dr. Bond traces the history of Negro education in Alabama and shows how discrimination first arose in the appropriation of funds for Negro and white schools in this state. Dr. Bond offered this work as his thesis for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Chicago. Like many theses it can be recommended for its wealth of factual material and the author's objective treatment rather than for ease or interest of style. *6-17-39*

Important events in the history of Negro education in Alabama were the results of an interworking of social, political and economic factors. Often as the author points out the race issue was brought out by selfish interest attempting to sway the electorate and depending on the old bugaboo of social equality. Further the pattern of the Negro people as a slave and inferior group was too firmly set in the minds of many whites to be too easily erased. As Dr. Bond writes:

"Forgetting the issue of moral evaluation, clarity of understanding is aided by a realization that in studying Reconstruction we are face to face with the deep-seated mores of a folk, relatively undis-

turbed even by the catastrophe of a long and bitter war."

During Reconstruction, while the vote of the Negroes was important, Negro children often fared better than the white ones. Expenditures for education were made on a per capita child population basis and since the percentage of attendance in the colored schools was less than that of the white, Negro school children profited from the extra money. The Act of 1875 was the first step in the direction of unequal school funds. This legislation provided that the poll tax which formed part of the school fund should be paid "to the school of the race represented by the taxpayer." Since the number of Negroes paying the poll tax was small, this worked a decided disadvantage on colored schools. In 1891 the step was taken which made it clear that education for the two races was to be on an equal basis from that time on. The Act of 1891 stated that "the township trustees shall apportion to each school . . . such amount . . . as they may deem just and equitable. . ."

In addition to economic and political factors, Dr. Bond examines the part played by outstanding personalities in Negro education in Alabama. At the head of this list, of course, is Booker T. Washington, whom the author appraises fairly. He shows that concrete evidences of the part that Tuskegee and Washington's teachings played in Alabama are few, but he also points out that there are intangible influences which cannot be as readily measured. Other important figures were J. L. M. Curry and William H. Council. Philanthropic individuals have also contributed to Negro education through the Slater Fund, the Jeanes Fund, the Peabody Fund, the Rosenwald Foundation and the General Education Board.

Dr. Bond is to be commended on the impartiality of his approach to persons and events, an impartiality which gives his book added weight. The historical background which he gives will help his readers to understand much better the problems of Negroes not only in Alabama but wherever the same discriminatory system of education exists.

His Novel Concerns Whites



Daily World 6-14-39
One of the few members of his race to write a novel, the principal characters of which are white, is the distinguishing honor held by William Attaway, whose first novel, "Let Me Breathe Thunder," will be published by Doubleday, Doran on June 23. *Attaway, Ga.*
Stevadore, sailor, hobo, tennis player, and actor, Mr. Attaway is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

"To Make A Poet Black"

English Teacher Shows

Relationship Of Negro OPENS NEW FIELD

Letters To History

Philadelphia, Pa.
"To Make A Poet Black"

by J. Saunders Redding, head of the department of English at the State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, N. C., has just come off the press. The book is intended to "bring the literature of the Negro up to date."

No one who studies the history of the Negro in America can fail to see the uncommon relationship of his letters to that history. Almost from the very beginning the literature of the Negro has been literature either of purpose or necessity, and it is because of this that it appeals as much to the intellectual as to the emotional side of the reader. This relationship is the theme of the book.

From the slave exhortations of Jupiter Hammon, the first Negro writer in America, to the sophisticated rhythms of Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes, the underlying purpose of adjustment and the necessity to please two audiences, the black and the white, can be traced with varying degrees of clarity. The author is sympathetic toward the purposes of the men and women of whom he writes, but he is objective in his critical analysis of the results of their efforts. In the opinion of an advance reader, "Mr. Redding . . . has told an unfamiliar story in an interesting fashion. The book fills a need and should reach a wide audience."

Redding did his undergraduate work at Brown University and graduate work there and at Columbia University.

The book is a publication of the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. The price is \$1.50 per copy.

Unfamiliar Story Told

In Interesting Way By

I. S. Redding

handbook.

SEVEN TICKETS TO SINGAPORE, by
Ared White. (Houghton Mifflin,
\$2.) A mystery novel.

THE WATCHER AT THE NEST, by Margaret Morse Nice. (Macmillan, \$2.) Observations of the behavior of song sparrows.

WE have today "Invisible Empire,"* which is said to be the first full account of the original Ku Klux Klan, that weird and Nazi-like organization which terrorized the South for a half dozen years following the Civil War. Stanley Horn of Tennessee, the author, describes it in interesting detail, deplores its excesses, and comes pretty near to defending its theory and principle.

BOOKS OF THE TIMES

By RALPH THOMPSON

— federate soldiers were alleged to have discovered on their doorsteps mysterious gifts of money and goods, that it "actually" operated along these lines for a time. In any event, it was not long before the so-called social club of the six young men in Pulaski had spread out over very nearly

**INVISIBLE EMPIRE. The Story of the Ku Klux Klan, 1866-1871. By Stanley F. Horn. 434 pages. Houghton Mifflin. \$3.50.*

the entire South—and for purposes far from social. In 1867 a convention of representatives from all known Klan "dens" was held at Nashville, and the Avenging Terror was organized in a formal way.

Mr. Horn does not try to disguise the fact that it was a terror or that, on the evidence of Klansmen themselves, certain types of Negroes and whites were brutally handled and deliberately killed. Much of his book deals with the manifestations of that terror in the eight States where it was most common—the raids, floggings, murders. Something is said also of the personnel of the Klan, the leadership (the Confederate cavalry leader Bedford Forrest was “beyond any reasonable doubt” the first and only Grand Wizard), the rituals, the costumes, and the eventual decline and fall.

The Nazi parallel may seem far-fetched. So it is when one comes right down to it. But what basic difference is there between the activities of the Klan in post-Civil War America and those of the Brownshirts in pre-Hitlerite Germany? Each was an extra-legal gang threatening those of whom it disapproved and in certain instances murdering them. Each was bent on avenging wrongs; each could point to a long series of wrongs demanding revenge; each professed noble and lofty purposes. Granted that there are superficial differences; the fact remains that the one disappeared after a strong central government took repressive measures against it, while the other flourished in the face of a weak central government and eventually swallowed that government up.

Mr. Horn says that the Ku Klux Klan started out as a lark. How he learned that it did he doesn't let on; indeed, since his book omits all such "distracting" matters as references and footnotes, his readers must take a great deal of what he says on faith. (When are historical writers as a group going to discover what some of them—George R. Stewart, for one—discovered years ago: that it is possible to include if necessary a huge body of explanatory and corroboratory data without causing any "distraction" whatsoever?) The Klan, then, began as a lark on the part of six young men in Pulaski, Tenn. Having nothing

But the undertone throughout is almost sympathetic. "Freedom-loving people everywhere," the author avers, "have never hesitated to resort to secret and, if needs be, violent organizations for relief." Since the politics of the Reconstruction in the South were what they were, it was "unavoidable" that men should rise and fight them. Had not New England patriots done as much at the Boston Tea Party about a century before? Was not what was left of the flower of the Confederacy completely at the mercy of marauding freemen, scalawags and carpetbaggers?

Darkest Visions

b. It is difficult, but not impossible, to exaggerate the villainies of the Reconstruction. Mr. Horn does not do so outright, but he does use phrases calculated to conjure up for the reader visions as dark as they can be—visions of the South overrun with bands of Negroes who, inflamed by "imported flannel-mouthed orators."

Over the South

The object of the society, Mr. Horn declares at one point, was at first "purely amusement and relaxation." At another point he says that it was organized for "social and benevolent purposes" and, because certain widowed mothers of Con-



J. SAUNDERS REDDING
Books Published Today

AMERICAN JAZZ MUSIC, by Wilder Hobson. Norton, \$2.50.) A study of its history and technical aspects.

ESTONIAN JOURNEY, by Ronald
Seth. (McBride, \$2.50.) A guide
book.

INVISIBLE EMPIRE, by Stanley F. Horn. (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.50.) A history of the old Ku Klux Klan, 1866-1871.

THE KING PIN, by Helen Finne-
gan Wilson. (Macmillan, \$2.50.)
The novel receiving the highest
award in the Avery and Jule
Hopwood Awards contest in fiction,
University of Michigan,
1938.

MISS BAX OF TP-- EMBASSY, by Emily Bax. (Houghton Mifflin, \$3.) The recollections of an English girl who was secretary at the American Embassy in London, 1902-1914.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MAKING LIFE
INTERESTING, by Wendell White.
(Macmillan, \$2.50.) Applied psy-
chology.

SECRETARIAL EFFICIENCY, by Frances Avery Faunce and Frederick G. Nichols. (McGraw-Hill, \$2.75.) A

The plain fact is that it was no more "natural" than that some of the Negroes, after generations of slavery, should seek a sort of revenge upon those who had been their masters, and that in this they should be abetted not only by opportunists but by whites who had been slaves in form if not in name. The important issue now, however, is less whether the operations of the Klan were justified seventy years ago than whether they can in any sense be justified today. Those who feel that they can must be prepared to accept the logical deduction that under sufficient provocation any group of individuals has the right to take the law into its own hands—whether to kill, say, a Hawaiian boy accused of attacking a naval officer's wife or to beat a couple of Social Democrats to death with rubber truncheons.

Other Recent Books

OUT OF THE SOUTH. By Paul Green. 577 pages. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.00.

Mr. Green has selected and revised fifteen of his plays that deal with representative phases of Southern life.

A South African story of a man's wanderings and homecoming.

IF YOU FACE THE SUN. By Fannie Harper Rogers. 120 pp. Philadelphia: Dorran & Co. \$1.75.

Poor Whites

THE DAMNED DON'T CRY. By Harry Hervey. 426 pp. New York: The Greystone Press. \$2.50.

WHEN publishers state of an author, as they do of Harry Hervey, "This is his first book, in six years," we are likely to wonder whether it is an apology for the new book or a suggestion that the lag has been occupied with very careful craftsmanship. "The Damned Don't Cry" describes a neutral blurb; it is certainly of higher literary caliber than the run of Mr. Hervey's work, and its weakness of structure and occasionally, treatment, is more than compensated by the excellent handling of character, the richness of scene and the sure rendering of individual episodes.

It is the story of Zelda O'Brien, of Gas House Hill, Savannah Ga., and of her progressive education in iniquity, while she, the pure in heart, held stoutly to her dream till it betrayed her. It was the dream of a house and all it signified, an old mansion set in unkempt gardens, where she trespassed to play as a child. One day it would be hers, she knew, and she would descend its stairs to the arms of the grown-up lit-

tle boy she had met on the excursion boat, and "they would partake of honey and golden apples, and drink from the flagon moon." Her slattern mother had no patience with the child's yearning for a more gracious life, but her drunken father could understand, in the brief while she knew him before his death; he showed her the Wee Folk, dressed as rats, dancing in the ruins of the ancient fort. Her brother Lathe, of her mother's quality, chalked dirty words before her on the sidewalk.

The gas tank, maddeningly impassive, blotted out the better world, and first the delivery boy, then her brother, then her mother challenged young Zelda's decency. There seemed no escape from the ruttish hungers of that neighborhood where the women spawned idiot children and the men rushed bawling-drunk to their Negro mistresses. The distinctions of society in the Savannah of that day—the early Nineteen Hundreds—were as black and white as the races comprising it; there were the elect, and the poor who were contemptible regardless of color.

It was because Zelda loved life and could find beauty even in its sordidness that she acquired the reputation of being fast when she was still an adolescent. Her virtue was no defense, her courage and generosity only incited the debauched tongues of the old women to waggle harder in the certainty that she was playing a game that was the more obscene because they could not fathom it. Zelda wanted only love and beauty, and the first of these,

dragging its consequence of illegitimate motherhood, came on a night when she sought to cleanse her flesh of the world by bathing nude in the sea. Tyler Nevers soon went out of her life and the child came in, but gradually she rose above her environment to the company of rich Julia Middleton and wise Amity Prime—a character beautifully portrayed—and met at last the grown-up boy of her early dreams.

Tragedy mounted quickly then; her brother was indicted for murder and degeneracy; the story of her own brief passion transpired, and when she was faced with the dilemma of marrying above her natal class or of sacrificing her deserved happiness she made the decision which, though not quite credible, is certainly dramatic. There is a gap of thirteen years in the narrative at this point, and the story hereafter is told by successive flash-backs which are not very successfully employed; you feel abruptly that the author has wearied of his tale and is hastening to be done with it. The recital by the stream-of-consciousness method omits the details which gave authenticity to the previous narrative, and it is hard to believe that Zelda would think quite so consecutively and syntactically, semicolons and all.

There is, furthermore, a needless accumulation of tragedy at the end, and Zelda's revenge upon the town which had spurned her plus the wanton violation of her youthful dream is moving but improbable, for we know the girl by now and can't believe in such literary artifice.

The novel is chiefly interesting for the moldering atmosphere of the Southern town, the raw lusts, the gracious ways, the grim social ambitions, the supine languor of the poor whites, and these are conveyed by unflinching characterization. The perverted brother, Lathe; Aunt Camilla, the arthritic aristocrat, squinting astutely over her cigarette; "the Flaherty girls" of the old ladies' home, one prim and the other prurient; these and others are more than property figures. They are individuals who incidentally serve to reflect the character of Zelda. The author is

to be commended for making the dialect of the poor "white trash" comprehensible and easy to read while retaining the strange quality of it and for restricting the greater part of the novel's melodrama to conceivable proportions.

HASSOLDT DAVIS.

MAGAZINE FIGHTS RACISM

Equality to Appear Thursday—
Editors Plan Reception

Equality, a new monthly publication to combat anti-Semitism and racism, will be placed on sale on Thursday, it was announced yesterday. The editorial council will hold a reception at the Hotel Commodore tomorrow. Speakers will be Prince Hubertus zu Lievenstein, German Catholic refugee and editor; Dorothy Parker, Arthur Kober, Albert Matz and Leslie Zugsmith.

The editorial council includes Rabbi Michael Alper, Nathan Ausubel, Professor Franz Boas, Bennet A. Cerf, Dashiell Hammett, Moss Hart, Lillian Hellman, Louis Kronenberger, Dudley Nichols and Rabbi Bertrand E. Pollans.

The first issue will contain statements on anti-Semitism by Dorothy Thompson, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Warden Lewis E. Lawes and Donald Ogden Stewart.

Charles S. Johnson, Negro, Fisk University Professor in the Department of Social Sciences, has received the John Ainsfield Award for an outstanding book in the field of Race relations, it was announced Monday. The award, which carried a prize of \$1,000, was won for Johnson's book, "The Negro College Graduate," which appeared in 1938.

Nashville, Tenn., Tennessean
March 15, 1939

Greenburgh, N. Y. Westchester Co. Press

JUN 8 1939

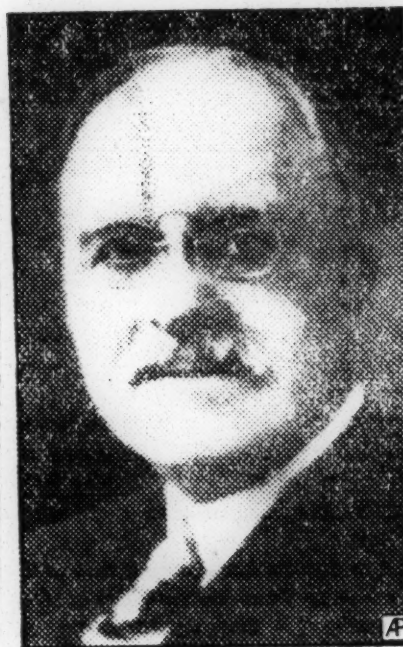
SOLDIERS UNMASKED, by Col. William A. Gamoe; Military Service Publ. Co. Harrisburg, Pa. Colonel Gamoe, author of the standard "History of the U. S. Army," here does much to dispel the prejudice that for some reason exists against the military man, in civil life or without. He presents straight facts as against

fancy, and shows the soldier and sailor as a credit rather than something to be tolerated by his fellow Americans. The book is the result of the author's successful Saturday night talks delivered lately over a chain of radio stations. Priced very low.

The May, 1939 ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia), is a collection of papers by noted authorities on REFUGEES, showing the causes, facts, administrative and economic adjustments and the efforts at solution of forced migration. The symposium in the May issue is edited by Francis J. Brown of New York University . . . QUOTATIONS OF BOOKERS T. WASHINGTON, compiled by the Late E. Davidson Washington, is an excellent brochure, priced low, available from E. M. Washington at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. A good guide to the great Negro liberator.

Mr. Villard as publisher of The Post and editor of The Nation showed that he had great striking power and certainly he was utterly independent, even heroic. My quarrel with him is that he closed his nostrils and all but gagged at suggestions that he make The Evening Post interesting. In his day and in Godkin's day it was the most absurdly dull, even the most deliberately dull, newspaper ever heard of. As I recall it they were never able to persuade more than

His staff writers feared him and despised him, his readers never knew him, but understood that he had no respect for them, and so he never had many. He was erudite and cute in a nice, academic sense, to be sure



But nowhere in the literature of the Garrisons and the Villards is there any evidence of sympathy or feeling for such of their fellow Americans as the white Southerners. They loved the Eastern Yankees, they loved and fought for American Negroes. They loved Spaniards, Russians, Germans, Japs and Chinese. But nowhere

bankrupt, powerless, and under the feel of an unfriendly invader. The startling effect of unplanned meetings of shrouded members of the Ku Klux Klan and superstitious negroes tossed a brand new idea into the laps of Pulaski's young society. The Klan idea spread with gathering momentum. As its membership

this offense they were arrested by United States troops, and after being held in prison at Mobile and Selma for several weeks were tried and convicted by a military commission. Seven of them were sentenced to serve terms of imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas; and they were actually transported there and started serving their sentences, but were soon pardoned. They were received as returned heroes when they got back to Eutaw; and one of them, John Cullen, opened a saloon which he called 'The Dry Tortugas' and which became a favorite rendezvous of patriotic and thirsty natives.

INVISIBLE EMPIRE is a detailed, absorbing picture of the times and particularly of the Klan. It opens with the story of the Klan in pictures, reproducing such photographs as have been preserved. There follow chapters on the Klan's origin, its growth, and on its operation. Then follow chapters devoted to each of the States in which the organization thrived.

Finally, in the concluding and third section of the book, there is the story of "The Decline of the Empire," the congressional investigation, a chapter devoted to Gen. Forrest, a chapter devoted to the fever that fostered the organization, a chapter on kindred organizations, and finally the disbandment and the swinging of public opinion against efforts to perpetuate it.

Here is a notable work, amply documented, written in a vigorous, incisive style without too much sentiment, and altogether a book that is as entertaining as it is enlightening. The author, Stanley Horn, is editor of The Southern Lumberman, Nashville.—W. J. MAHONEY, JR.

Clarinetist's Progress

The five-inch shelf of jazz literature has been considerably increased in the last few weeks by Winthrop Sargeant's anatomy, *Jazz: Hot and Hybrid*, and Wilder Hobson's up-to-date critique, *American Jazz Music*. Last week a biography was added to the shelf—Benny Goodman's and Irving Kolodin's *The Kingdom of Swing**—which reveals nearly all there is to reveal about Mr. Goodman's life and four-four time.

Of interest, mainly to aficionados of America's native rhythm, the Goodman biography provides a play-by-play account of the only jazz artist who, without once compromising with tinhorn commercialism, battled his way up from tootling in a

* *Stackpole* (\$2). synagogue to running his own band. The book also functions as a sort of *Who's Who* in hot music. In his 20 years in the business, Goodman has worked with or heard and known all the best players.

Full of interesting detail, the biography notes that all the Goodman kids drank coffee as soon as they were weaned. Milk cost too much for a Chicago garment-worker's family. Goodman recalls that he first met the late great Trumpeter Beider-

becke on Aug. 8, 1923, because that was the day the youngest Goodman, Jerome, was born. The first band under Goodman's direction was a pickup combination that he took to Cannon Club for a 1929 Princeton house party. His first national publicity, on the occasion of his 1935 Sunday concert while playing in Chicago, is attributed to TIME.

About the only thing that Mr. Kolodin, music critic of the New York *Sun*, and his subject do not tell about the subject is why he does what he does.

BOOK REVIEW

TO MAKE A POET BLACK—By J. SAUNDERS REDDING. A book which brings the literature of the Negro up to date. University of N. C. Press, Chapel Hill.

No one who studies the history of the Negro in America can fail to see the uncommon relationship of his letters to that history. Almost from the very beginning the literature of the Negro has been literature either of purpose or necessity, and it is because of this that it appeals as much to the intellectual as to the emotional side of the reader. This relationship is the theme of the book.

From the slave exhortations of Jupiter Hammon, the first Negro writer in America, to the sophisticated rhythms of Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes, the underlying purpose of adjustment



J. S. REDDING

and the necessity to please two audiences, the black and the white

can be traced with varying degrees of clarity.

The author is sympathetic toward the purposes of the men and women he writes, but he is objective in his critical analysis of the results of their efforts. In the opinion of an advance reader, "Mr. Redding... has told an unfamiliar story in an interesting fashion. The book fills a need and should reach a wide audience."

Mr. Redding did his undergraduate work at Brown University and graduate work there and at Columbia University. At present he is the head of the Department of English of the State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Tough and Tender

LET ME BREATHE THUNDER. By William Attaway. 267 pp. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$2.

THIS first novel by a 25-year-old Negro quite definitely proves two things: that it is possible for a Negro to write about whites, and that William Attaway has a legitimate reason to face a typewriter in the years to come. His tough and tender story of two young box-car wan-



William Attaway.

6-25-39
derers and their love for a little Mexican wail who rides the reefers with them has some of the emotional quality and force of the familiar relationship of George and Lennie in "Of Mice and Men." We see two rootless men faced by hard reality yet still susceptible to dreams and af-

fection.

Ed and Step, the major characters, represent in these times the vast army of drifting young Americans who grab their scenery from the top of a freight and take their emotions from an empty stomach. They are apparently living from day to day and waiting for nothing. They are not professional hoboes given to talk about the "romance of the road." Their single thought is to keep alive, to push on over the next mountain, to pick hops in California, berries in Washington, back-doors in Ohio, until by some miracle they land and take root.

In New Mexico Ed and Step meet Hi-Boy, an inarticulate Mexican kid with dreams in his eyes and a wistful, trusting way that breaks through their casual, tough veneer until the men appoint themselves as road guardians to the boy. It is in no way the average jockey-lamb relationship of the hobo jungle. The kid becomes a kind of domestic symbol to the wanderers and a kind of outlet for their affection and all the tenderness which is missing in their abnormal lives.

No matter what brothel or bar or circumstance Step's primitive urges lead him into, Hi-Boy's reactions to the scene take precedence over everything else. They delight in him when they find he is a crack shot with a rifle; they are paternally concerned when he is ill. He is their cub and they want to keep him happy and rolling in the sun they have not seen. When the rancher at Yakima Valley wants to keep Hi-Boy, the men are torn between their desire for the boy's future and their own need of him, and William Attaway makes their decision seem urgent and humanly important.

All the emotions of the book are direct and primitive, and the bareness of the speech cuts the action to lean and powerful lines. The scenes in Mag's roadhouse, Step's relations with the emotionally starved rancher's daughter, Hi-Boy's moment when he jabs a fork into his hand to prove his courage to Step—these and a dozen other incidents are as jab-

bing to the nerves as a power-drill. Less ably written the book would only be melodrama and sentimentality, but the characterizations are sure and the dialogue distilled to the point that a poet writing a cablegram could not better.

It is surely true, however, that the understated writing and the hard-boiled characters cloaking their semi-conscious good intentions are ingredients of novels that have become rather familiar of late. Before James Cain or Edward Newhouse or Benjamin Appel, or even the early Hemingway, this book would have caused great excitement. It is no particular discredit to William Attaway to say that in his first work he has paralleled the style of his more eminent contemporaries. He has, in many moments of this book, equaled them, and, in the poetic overtones of the writing, occasionally surpassed them. He is an authentic young artist not to be watched tomorrow but now.

STANLEY YOUNG.

William Attaway, the young Negro author whose first novel, "Let Me Breathe Thunder," has just been published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., left the University of Illinois because the dean refused to accept the manuscript of a sociological novel in lieu of prescribed work. After a year of hobnobbing Mr. Attaway thought better of the matter and returned to Urbana, where his dearest are paternally concerned when he is ill. He is their cub and they want to keep him happy and rolling in the sun they have not seen. When the rancher at Yakima Valley wants to keep Hi-Boy, the men are torn between their desire for the boy's future and their own need of him, and William Attaway makes their decision seem urgent and humanly important.

Story of Carolina Family Told In New School Primer, "Tobe"

Is Illustrated and
May Be Used In
Schools Next Year

BECAUSE a little colored boy who lived on a farm near Mrs. Stella Gentry Sharpe, wanted to know why all of the story books were written about white children, "Tobe," the first primer about Negro children and their photographs, will be instituted in the public schools of North Carolina for the school year 1939-40.

The book "Tobe" by Mrs. Sharpe and photographs by Charles Farrell of Greensboro, just off the University of North Carolina Press, is, according to available information, the first book of its kind in the country.

MANUSCRIPT FINISHED

Mrs. Sharpe started observing the little boy and his family, after he had asked her way there were no books about colored children, and she started keeping notes on their activities. However, by the time the manuscripts was finished, Mrs. Sharpe realized that she had no photographs to illustrate the book and the children had grown up.

The story of "Tobe" is the story of a little six-year-old boy who lives on a farm in North Carolina. Tobe says, "We have fun on our farm," and he tells about it in the book.

HAVE MANY PETS

Tobe and his brothers have many pets. They play in the fields and woods, and they wander along the streams, always finding something new and interesting to do. They pick strawberries, blackberries, and peaches; they help harvest peanuts, potatoes, tomatoes; they make molasses and find a bee tree. They take care of their baby chicks and play with their pet goat; they ride the pigs, make a merry-go-round and help their father when he is tired, and see Santa Claus.

Tobe's sisters bake cakes and pies and they have a flower garden which Tobe sometimes helps

them take care of. On Thanksgiving, Farrell says, "The children looking Day they have a wonderful natural and unposed because I dinner, with nuts, pears, apples, spent far more time on the little pumpkin, and sweet potato pies, games we played than on the photograph, chicken, and other good photography. The photography was things, and Tobe says that he wish incidental and I think that only ed Thanksgiving came every day. a few times were the children These are only a few interesting aware of the camera, and the en- things that Tobe does as the year tire community entered in to the rolls around on a southern farm. project as if it were a pageant. The book is easy to read and child- ren will like it. Meanwhile, readers, young and old, will find Mrs. Sharpe and Mr. Farrell are offering no mere scrap in their pioneer primer, "Tobe."

About a year ago Frederick Koch, of the University of North Carolina, who was interested in preserving the story of North Carolina brought the manuscript to Mr. Farrell.

His first job was to find "Tobe" and his unusual family, which consisted of father, mother, twin brothers age 5, twin brothers age 9, an older brother, and several older sisters.

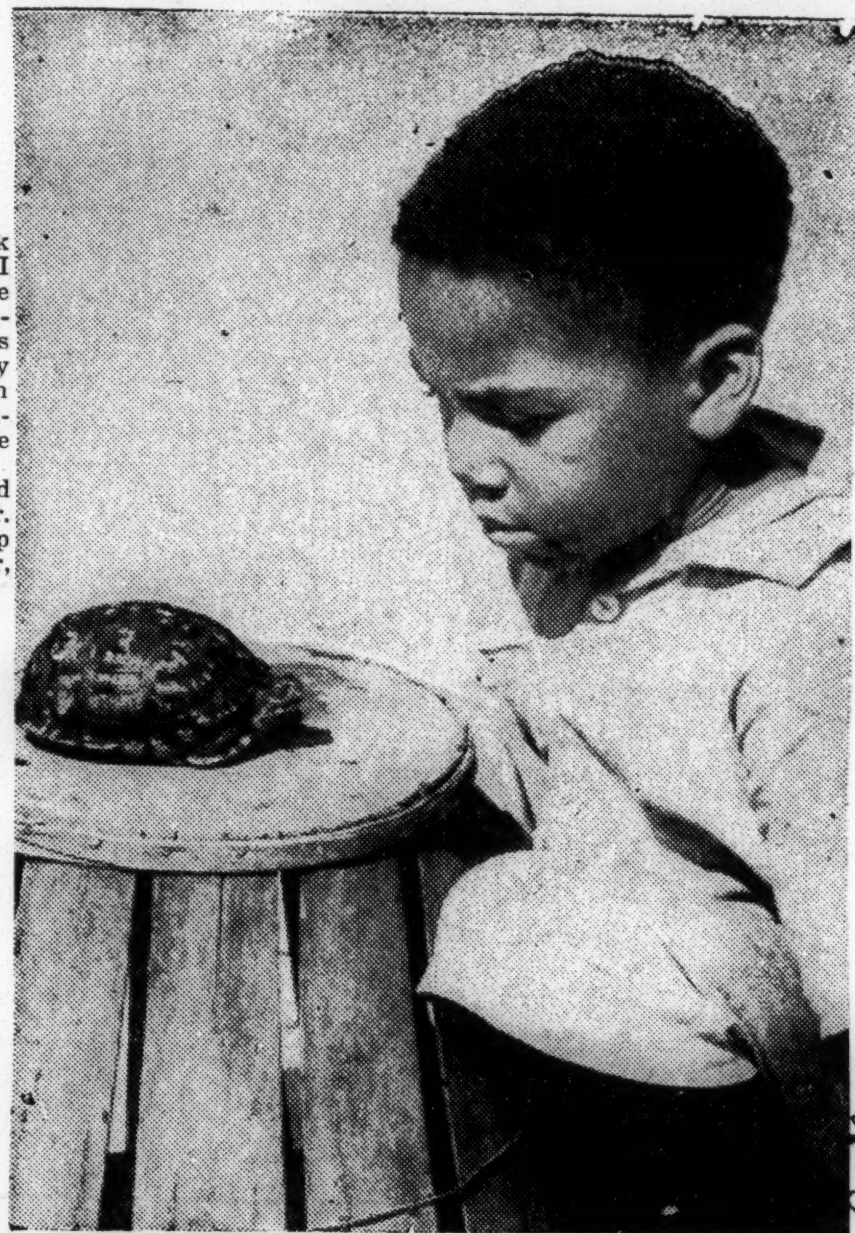
TOBE'S MOTHER AIDS

After many weeks of fruitless search Mr. Farrell was tipped off to a Negro community about 10 miles from Greensboro. So, one hot day he packed his camera into his car and drove out thinking that he was on another wild goose chase, but as he was going down a dusty country road he spied a youngster who had all of the qualities of "Tobe." Upon further investigation he found in the neighborhood, all of the characters in the book. Mr. Farrell gave much credit to Tobe's mother for her assistance in making the pictures.

Even though the book is just off the press, it has received praise from every section of the country. One college president declared that the book is "epoch-making."

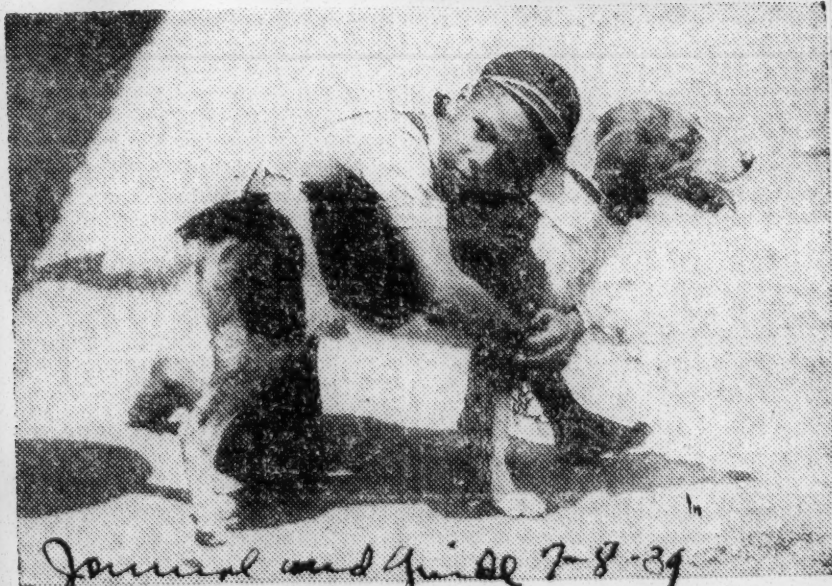
The volume records and illustrates Tobe hoeing tobacco, going to school, sailing boats and wading in the creek, going to church, playing with pets such as chicks, kittens, billy goats, feeding the family cow, astride a big mule, caressing a dog, playing with a home made cart, harvesting wheat, gathering wild grapes, managing the tobacco sled, gathering sweet potatoes, riding in an automobile tire, picking cotton, making molasses, playing ghost, building a rabbit trap and many other things that a typical boy would do on the farm.

On making the pictures, Mr.



A charming new book for children has just been published by the University of North Carolina press, photographs from which are pictured here. In top scene, Tobe and the dog are shown getting together. While below Tobe, the central figure of the volume embraces his dog, "Boss". The book was written by Stella Gentry Sharpe and has been widely praised by teachers and parents.—ANP.

"Tobe," New Primer, Is Hit



"TOBE AND THE TERRAPIN," at top is only one of the many delightful photographs in "Tobe," Stella Gentry Sharpe's interesting, new book for children recently published by the University of North Carolina Press. The book is being enthusiastically received by teachers and parents.

TOBE is shown below embracing his dog, "Boss."

People of a Great American Migration

Times Book Review 7-16-39 *New York*
A Novel of Negroes Who Went From South to North

BOOKS

CANAAN! By Waters E. Turpin. 311 pp. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$2.50.

HERE we have a realistic novel laid in the background of one of the great American migrations, that of the Negroes from South to North during the last twenty-five years, the people who have taken over Harlem and Chicago's South Side. As yet the Negro novelists have neglected the tremendous possibilities for novels of social and historical sweep dealing with that great exodus. And Mr. Turpin himself keeps it in the deep background. But he does give us something of the sense of it in this story of a group of Negroes who back in 1916 followed the beaten trail from Mississippi to become "pioneers" in Chicago's rapidly swelling colored section. And it is that—the exodus, the gaining of foothold, the growth and spread of the new Canaan, the feeling of it—over the vicissitudes of the last two decades that gives the novel its special quality.

The Benson family arrives with a trainload of other field hands and town workers from their section seeking, like other migratory groups in our history, freedom and fortune, and soon become prominent on the South Side. Joe Benson is a natural leader and, having money enough to open up a store, soon is doing well, in a short time is buying property and investing in other enterprises, even to opening a bank. Christine, his wife, is prominent in church and social circles. The half-dozen children have every advantage. Some of the others who came up on the same train are likewise doing well. But some fail completely; many get into trouble; a few go back South or on elsewhere.

All this first half of the story is carried on by means of many scenes and episodes strung together to give a picture of the community and the many kinds of people who go to make it up—

the business activities, the schools and church affairs and fracasas and occasional run-ins with the bordering white folk, the gambling and drinking, the manner of living. Meanwhile the principal figures are developing. The children are growing older and finding friends of their own, going their several ways. Joe goes into bootlegging and is prospering, but fearful. Christine is spending money hand over fist. In short, in general outline this resembles any number of modern regional novels centering in any number of American towns, celebrating the boom years in the lives of any number of prospering families.

And, as in them, all this prosperity leads up to the crash; the family fortune fades, then disappears; the family slumps into the depression. Canaan feels the hard times more deeply than most places, however, for underneath the show of prosperity and the moderate real success of a few families, it has always been poor, as have all Negro communities. Now it is nearly destitute. The individuals of the Benson family and their circle now come out in their true characters in the face of disaster—not only financial disaster but the wrecking of hopes and ambitions and the collapse of faiths and trusts.

Joe Benson faces the music, swallows his pride and lands a job as a Pullman porter. The rest is Essie's story, the youngest, who, except for her Dad, shows more spunk than all the rest of them put together and comes out on top.

Mr. Turpin has given us a good tale as well as a realistic and revealing picture of the way of his people in "the land of Canaan," done with thoroughness and objectivity. He has also, I think,

broken new ground from which others may profit.

FRED T. MARSH.

"TO MAKE A POET BLACK"

(By J. S. Redding, U. of N. C. Press).

The author here brings together actual material and critical opinion on Negro literature in a history of Negro thought in America.

He points out particularly the dilemma of the Negro author whose art is dominated by the necessity of pleasing two audiences, the black and the white. His literature has been literature of purpose of necessity and this fact has greatly influenced all Negro writers from the earliest writers to the latest one. What results are obtained from a study of this situation, it is the purpose of this book to indicate.

Mr. Redding points out the fact that many of the early poets died in poverty and obscurity after a full life of devotion to the cause of freedom. Although their work was great resembling Phillis Wheatley's, they died likewise, deserted after such a joyous, beautiful life.

Most of the early poets were slave-born and sometimes their owners recognized their genius and gave them a chance in the world. Unfortunately, some were not noticed. Those hoped the time would soon come when they could purchase their freedom, which most were forbidden.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - 1939

Dr. Ernest E. Just Wins Acclaim for His New Book

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Amalgamated)—Dr. Ernest Everett Just Spingarn medalist and professor of biology and zoology, Howard university, is being hailed this week by the scientific world because of the publication of his monumental work, "The Biology of the Cell Surface."

It is, in non-scientific terms, a discussion of the Science of Life. Dr. Just is generally regarded in the scientific world as being closer to the mystery of the beginnings of life than any other scientist in the world. From a purely biological point of view he presents a thesis which sets a new goal for biology.

He unravels the problems of animal development, exposes them singly, defines them, and relates them to the activity of the cell surface and to the larger questions: What is Life and how does Life reveal itself?

Dr. Just is an experimental embryologist of thirty years' experience, has a peculiar talent for handling living eggs and observing vital processes. This talent together with his rare analytical mind has made him known in biological circles throughout the world.

He has also an exceptional ability to express abstract truth with simplicity and clearness and thus relate it to human experience. In his book he brings his readers into an arena of conflicting biological thought, expressing himself with such clearness that all can follow his argument.

The conception upon which this book is built, Dr. Just says, did not come fully until 1930 while enjoying the hospitality of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Biology at Berlin-Dahlem. There he fell under the inspiration of Adolph von Harnack's personality. He feels that his work was influenced by these rich experiences of personal contact.

"The studies which gave rise to my conception," he states, "were made during some twenty years largely at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., some few were made at the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy. For the support of many of these researches I am indebted to the late Mr. Julius Rosenwald. However this book could not have been finished but for the spontaneous and sympathetic understanding of my work shown by Dr. F. P. Kappel, President of the Carnegie Corporation. A grant from this Corporation made possible a year's

study necessary to complete the work. I have further been sustained and encouraged by many friends, biologists, medical men and others outside of these fields."

The book contains 42 illustrations, 116 figures, Tables, and a complete bibliography, 392 pages. Undoubtedly, this final scientific achievement will assure him a permanent place in the field of biology. (P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Inc., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, publishers.)

New Pamphlet Lays Bare The Fraud of 'Aryanism'

ARE WE ARYANS? By Prof. Gino Bardi. Workers Library Publishers. Five cents. Professor Gino Bardi, noted Italian-American progressive, asks the question, "Are We Aryans?" in this brilliant pamphlet. In his answer, he annihilates the spurious arguments of a group of fascist Italian "scholars" who are indeed hard pressed to cloak in scientific terms the racist

charlatanism that must serve as an adopted and anti-Semitism became excused by the brutal anti-Semitism another product in the arsenal of now, abounding in Italy, fascism. An efficient propaganda

Mussolini himself did not think machine was set in motion to try much of race theories or Aryanism to sell anti-Semitism and racism to back in 1927, when he proclaimed Italy. One of the learned signers "We in Italy find it utterly ridiculous of the "Scientific" racial report lous when we hear how the anti-made for the Fascist Grand Council Semites in Germany seek to flourish was one Nicola Pender Professor ish in the midst of fascism. We of Endocrinology at the University protest with all our energy against of Rome, who only three years ago fascism being compromised in this had published a study backing the way. Anti-Semitism is a product of theory that the Italian people did barbarism."

Bares Class Nature Of Fascism

For once, we find ourselves in complete agreement with Mussolini. What he failed to point out, however, is that Fascism is barbarism itself. Professor Bardi does an excellent job of showing in popular language the class nature of fascism and its need for a perpetual scapegoat in order to divert the growing anger of the masses away from its main enemy — finance capital. When the living standards in Italy continued to decline and the Italian masses demonstrated their hatred of fascism in the streets of the large cities, Mussolini went across the Alps for advice and came back with a copy of Der Stuermer, his guide book. The National Geographic Magazine were

homeland. Since then, the Sons of NEW NOVEL PROVES Italy Grand Lodge, outstanding or—"NEGROES CAN WRITE ganization of Italian - Americans, ABOUT WHITES" have established a bureau of goodwill between Italians and Jews in America.

The author also warns against the insidious attempts of native fascists to introduce racial and national persecution into American life. He points to the dire consequences for the Italian-Americans if the reactionary alien-baiters would have their way. Anti-alienism, anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and chauvinism all spring from the same sources—fascism. All have but one aim, namely to further economic and social reaction in the interests of the monopolies.

While thus addressing himself primarily to his own people, Professor Bardi has rendered a distinct service to the entire progressive movement by exposing the fake Aryanism as an instrument of reaction to divide the unity of the peoples. The job of distributing this pamphlet to wide circles of Catholics and other groups should be facilitated by its warm and simple style. To my mind, it is a good example of the kind of pamphlet William Z. Foster visualized when he called upon the progressives to "humanize" their appeal.

AUTHOR



DR. W. L. B. DuBOIS, whose most recent book, "Black Folk Then and Now" has just been published by Henry Holt & Co. It is an account of the culture of the Negro from the days of ancient history down through the present. (ANP)

Professor Bardi speaks of the deep concern of the Italian-Americans over the persecution of the Jews in Italy, which brings shame to the glorious history of their

New Book Discusses Negro Workers, Unions

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
June 30, 1939

NEW STORIES OF THE SOUTH

Persons who live in the Carolinas will enjoy reading a volume written by members of the Federal Writers' Project that recently came from the University of North Carolina Press. The book bears the title "These Are Our Lives," and contains thirty-five stories of real persons, whites and Negroes, including farm tenants, farm laborers, factory and mill operatives and farm owners.

These "life histories" were collected and written by members of the North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee writers' project. They are well done. The subject matter is interesting and the dialect, when used is better than that often found in the works of those who write without the necessary knowledge of the South and its people.

Two other small volumes that should be read by South Carolinians are "Palmetto Pioneers" which contains six stories of early South Carolina, and "Beaufort" one of the guide series prepared by members of the federal writers' project.

Other guide books written by project authors have been given great praise by literary critics. One of them, "U. S. One: Maine to Florida," has been described as a Baedeker of the Atlantic coast region.

Forty New York publishers recently gave their endorsement of the Federal Writers Project and urged that it be continued. It is collecting data in every state, much of which is entirely new and all of which should be presented.

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS. By Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell—473 pp. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, \$4.00.

By **GEORGE F. McCRAY**
Julius Rosenwald Fellow,
Labor Problems
(For ANP)

IMMEDIATELY before the period of "perpetual prosperity" suddenly collapsed in one of the most disastrous depressions in the history of the United States, S. D. Sperry (white) and A. L. Harris (Negro) toured the country gathering data for one of the most competent analyses of the problems of Negro workers ever published on the subject. Their book, *The Black Worker*, reported very few progressive changes taking place in the relations between the three main human factors in American industry; namely, white workers, white employers and black workers.

In fact, these observers reported that in several important industries such as steel, meat-packing, and longshoring, a veritable stalemated existed, and the poisonous effects of the World War migration, the resulting competition for jobs, and the exploitation of racial antagonisms which had marked the period, were still sapping the numerical and the emotional strength of the labor movement. The outlook for the Negro was ominous indeed.

But the observations in the *Black Worker* were made before the effects of a shattered economic system had destroyed many old fears, shaken many old prejudices, and cultivated new beliefs. For a time, at least, it seemed that the social philosophy of the American people in many important respects were undergoing almost revolutionary changes. Business regulation was extended, trade unions encouraged, collective bargaining guaranteed, and vast sections of the total population brought under the protection of social legislation enacted by the state and federal governments. That this whole progressive movement would have far-reaching effects upon the Negro community and the problems of Negro workers, seems to me to be without question.

Black Workers and the New Unions was also written by Negro and white students of social and labor problems. Horace R. Cayton (Negro) has acted as research assistant in

the department of sociology and anthropology of the University of Chicago; and as an instructor of economics and labor in Fisk university. The present study is largely based upon material which was gathered during the time the author was an assistant in the Department of the Interior in the study of the effects of the New Deal on Negro labor.

"Upper class Negroes are severely criticised for not following the lead of the National Negro Congress in giving enthusiastic and material support to trade unions. The labor attitudes of the Y. M. C. A., the N. A. A. C. P., the Urban League and the Negro ministry as a whole, is found to be generally unsatisfactory. The authors recommend the formation of the Negro trades council to deal with the above situation as well as to organize Negroes and drive discrimination out of the labor movement.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
July 2, 1939

Aged Tuskegee Resident Writes Town's History

TUSKEGEE, ALA., July 1—Miss Annette Howard, one of Tuskegee's oldest and most beloved citizens, has recently written a booklet called "Truths and Traditions of Old Tuskegee." The booklet adequately covers the history of Tuskegee from the time the town was founded in 1833 to the present date, dwelling particularly on the people, churches, schools, and homes of the town.

Included in the booklet is a number of photographs of scenes of the past and present of Tuskegee. Copies of the booklet are being distributed to numerous citizens throughout the town as well as to some people in other towns.

Negro Revolts in the U. S.

NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1526-1860, by Herbert Aptheker. International Publishers, New York, 15 cents.

MR. APTHEKER in his preceding pamphlet *The Negro in the Civil War* performed a valuable service in telling the story of what the Negro did to strike off his own chains during the conflict. The author proved that he did a great deal not only in the North but right in the heart of the slave districts, where detection would have meant summary death.

Now Mr. Aptheker gives a brief but concise history of the resistance by slaves prior to the Civil War. Very few literate people nowadays believe the hoary fable about happy, singing Negroes around idyllic plantations, filled with love and devotion to their benevolent masters. But not many know just how much the Negro had done to express his rebellion against the system that held him in thrall.

The slaveholders took all sorts of precautions to prevent any sort of solidarity among the slaves. It was forbidden to teach a slave to read or write, yet many of them learned in secret and transmitted the knowledge to their fellows. Very few slaves, even under torture, ever squealed on another conspirator. Mr. Aptheker gives a Maryland slave named Tony credit for staging the first sitdown strike. Tony ran away, but bloodhounds tracked him down and he was returned for punishment. He was given a severe beating, but as soon as he was able, he ran away again. Again he was recaptured, and this time decided to just sit down and not to do any work. In spite of all sorts of fiendish torments inflicted upon him, he steadfastly refused to work and was finally dispatched by having hot lard poured over him.

"American slavery," Mr. Aptheker points out, "was a barbarous tyranny. It impoverished the land and the common people, Negro and white, of the South, tore away their freedom and attempted to destroy the liberty of all American citizens. Its history, however, is not merely one of impoverishment, deprivation and oppression. For imbedded in the record of American slavery is the inspiring story of the persistent and courageous efforts of the Negroes (aided, not infrequently, by the poor whites) to regain their heritage of liberty and equality, to regain their right to the elemental demands of human beings."

'UNCLE TOM' AUTHOR HONORED AT N. Y. U.

Birthday of Harriet B. Stowe Is Marked With Program

Ceremonies marking the 128th birthday of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were held yesterday in the Hall of Fame on the New York University campus at University Heights, the Bronx. Seventy-five pupils of the Harriet Beecher Stowe High School and Public Schools 89 and 139 participated.

Dr. J. H. Finley, director of the Hall of Fame, delivered the address of welcome. Dr. Finley pointed out that Harriet Beecher Stowe and her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, were the only brother and sister in the Hall of Fame.

A letter from Governor Lehman on the anniversary was read by Cleveland G. Allen, chairman of the ceremonies.

"In honoring the memory of Harriet Beecher Stowe, on this 128th anniversary of her birth, you are paying tribute to a courageous and indomitable spirit, who without regard for personal criticism sought to right a great social injustice. Her faith and moral courage typifies the best in our American way of life. Such strength of mind must be forever present if our form of government is to endure."

Among those who addressed the gathering were the Rev. Dr. Shelton H. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, and Warren Cochran, activities secretary, Harlem Branch, Y. M. C. A. A wreath from the Hartford Colony of the Society of New England Women was placed on the Harriet Beecher Stowe bust.

People of a Great American Migration

7-16-39
A Novel of Negroes Who Went From South to North

O CANAAN! By Waters E. Turpin. 311 pp. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$2.50.

HERE we have a realistic novel laid in the background of one of the great American migrations, that of the Negroes from South to North during the last twenty-five years, the people who have taken over Harlem and Chicago's South Side. As yet the Negro novelists have neglected the tremendous possibilities for novels of social and historical sweep dealing with that great exodus. And Mr. Turpin himself keeps it in the deep background. But he does give us something of the sense of it in this story of a group of Negroes who in 1906 followed the beaten trail from Mississippi to become "pioneers" in Chicago's rapidly swelling colored section. And it is that—the exodus, the gaining of foothold, the growth and spread of the new Canaan, the feeling of it—over the vicissitudes of the last two decades that gives the novel its special quality.

The Benson family arrives with a trainload of other field hands and town workers from their section seeking, like other migratory groups in our history, freedom and fortune, and soon become prominent on the South Side. Joe Benson is a natural leader and, having money enough to open up a store, soon is doing well, in a short time is buying property and investing in other enterprises, even to opening a bank. Christine, his wife, is prominent in church and social circles. The half-dozen children have every advantage. Some of the others who came up on the same train are likewise doing well. But some fail completely; many get into trouble; a few go back South or on elsewhere.

All this first half of the story is carried on by means of many scenes and episodes strung to-

gether to give a picture of the broken new ground from which community and the many kinds others may profit.

FRED T. MARSH.

In the South

TOBE. By Stella Gentry Sharpe. Photographs by Charles Farrell. 121 pp. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. \$1.

This is a photographic picture book which is fresh and unhackneyed in theme. It grew out of a little colored boy's question as to why all his books were about white children and the author's decision to write a book about the activities of this same little colored boy and his family.

The original little hero grew too old for his part in the story before a photographer was found, but when Charles Farrell took up the task, after considerable search, other children were discovered who made admirable photographic material.

Mr. Farrell explains that he spent far more time on the little games he played with the children than on the photography. Unaware of the camera for the most part, the children look entirely natural and unposed. The final result is not only engaging but is, in photographic form, a genuine contribution to knowledge of Negro life in a small North Carolina town.

The text, with its simple vocabulary, large type and short line, is admirably suited to beginners in reading who will find real interest in such childlike adventures as the catching—and losing—of a "possum," gathering wild grapes, meeting a snake in the road, riding Kit, the mule, at the moment that a calf bounds unexpectedly out of the woods, and picking blackberries, when Rufus eats one and puts three in his bucket, while William eats two and puts two in his bucket.

Tentative Conclusions

MENTAL DISORDERS IN URBAN AREAS: AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OTHER PSYCHOSES, by Robert E. L. Faris and H. Warren Dunham, University of Chicago Press. 270 pp. Price \$2.50 postpaid of Survey Midmonthly.

VARIOUS social studies have indicated that specific areas are responsible for peculiar reactions to life. This book is significant in that the authors approach the problem of mental disorder by utilizing the ecological technique. In their attempt to examine the spatial character of relations between persons with different mental disorders, they offer a definite challenge to the psychiatrist, biologist and epidemiologist.

The authors have analyzed the urban history of 34,864 cases of mental disorder admitted to four state hospitals and eight private sanatoriums during a thirteen-year period, and have analyzed the basic difference in terms of local social groupings in the community. The insanity rates, determined on the basis of various urban zones, were found to bear some relation to the ecological structure of the city.

Various mental disorders were studied but particular attention was given to the distribution of schizophrenia. They worked upon the hypothesis that communication and isolation play definite roles in affecting mental life and mental breakdown. Their tentative conclusion, that manic-depressive reactions are related to the interplay of family relationships and personal contacts, call for further investigation. This is equally true for the conclusion that schizophrenia arises from isolation, and from definite patterns related to high mobility of population and to areas of the foreign born and the Negro.

The method of research, combining sociology and medicine, is profoundly important and should be employed in broader studies of the distribution of insanity in cities of various sizes and types. There can be little doubt that the mind and society have much in common and while the human mind builds society, society likewise is effective in determining

some of the activities of the mind. Mental physiology is related to the processes of social interaction and, therefore, social planning may be of great significance in determining the mentality and behavior of a growing generation.

Messrs. Faris and Dunham do not claim that they have found a solution to the problem of the psychoses. Social communication may not prove to be dominantly significant. They have announced a hypothesis and have attempted to draw conclusions without, however, having achieved a conviction other than the necessity of pursuing further their mode of inquiry.

New York

IRA S. WILE, M.D.

New Approach To Racial Problem Volume Milestone Taken In Year Book In Race Progress

The current Yearbook issue of the "Journal of Negro Education", a symposium entitled "The Present and Future of the Negro in the American Social Order" which was released this week constitutes what is perhaps the most comprehensive and significant cooperative contribution that a group of scholars has made concerning the American Negro. The Journal, of which Dr. Charles H. Thompson is the editor, is published by The Bureau of Educational Research of Howard University.

The purpose of the Yearbook is to present a comprehensive and critical definition of the present and what appears to be the immediate possible future position of the Negro in the American social order. The organization is such as to permit a definition of the present status of the Negro in the various aspects of American life and an indication of what position the Negro might be expected to occupy in the immediate future.

Henry Moore

IN THREE PARTS

The Yearbook is divided into three parts. Part I "The Negro as a Racial Minority Group in the American Social Order" is devoted to a general comprehensive statement of the problem of the Negro as a racial minority in the American social order.

Such questions as the following are attempted: (1) Why does the presence of the Negro constitute a problem in the American social order? (2) What are the similarities and dissimilarities in the problem occasioned by the presence of other racial or minority groups in America such as the Mexican, the Oriental, the Jew and European immigrants, etc. (3) What changes, if any, have taken place in the general character of the problem in the past seventy-five years, particularly during the past ten years?

Contributors to Part I are Professors Sterling A. Brown and Wolfgang S. Seifert, of Howard University, Joseph S. Roucek and Francis W. Brown, of New York University, E. B. Reuter, of the State University of Iowa, Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University and Allison Davis of Dillard University.

PRESENT POSITION

In Part II of the Yearbook "The Present Status of the Negro in the American Social Order," appears a detailed appraisal of the present position of the Negro in various aspects of American life. Various chapters are devoted to an interpretive account of such specialized aspects as biological, psychological, and sociological factors, and the health, economic, legal, educational and political status of the American Negro. The author of each chapter presents not only an account of the present status of the American Negro but suggests, as well, the condition that will need to obtain in order that the status of the race may be improved.

Contributors to this section are Professors W. Montague Cobb, Paul B. Cornely and Virginia M. Alexander, of the Howard University School of Medicine; Professors William O. Brown, Franklin Frazier, George O. Butler, Hylan G. Lewis, Edward E. Lewis, Charles H. Wesley, Doxey A. Wilkerson, Charles H. Wesley, Doxey A. Wilkerson, Charles H. Thompson, Martin D. Jenkins, Alain Locke and Ralph J. Bunche of the Howard University College of Liberal Arts; James M. Nabrit, Leon A. Ransom, and W. R. Ming of the Howard University School of Law, and Benjamin E. Mays of the Howard University School of Religion.

SUMMARY GIVEN

Part III of the Yearbook—The Position of the Negro in the American Social Order in 1950—is not so much an attempt at prophesy as it is an effort to summarize the position of the American Negro on the basis of the findings of

definition of the Negro's status in dynamic rather than in static terms, to establish reasonably definite goals toward which efforts may be directed in the immediate future, and to suggest what part education, in particular can play in the attainment of these goals. Contributors to this section are Professors W. E. B. Dubois, of Atlanta University, Horace Mann Bond, of Fisk University, Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, President Buell Gallagher, of Talladega College, Judge William H. Hastie, United States District Judge, Virgin Islands, and Dr. Howard H. Long, assistant superintendent in charge of Research, Public Schools of Washington, D.C.

Although several shades of thought are represented among the thirty-one contributors, there is general agreement that:

1. The American Negro suffers severe proscription in practically all areas of American society; political, legal, occupational, educational, religious and social.

2. These proscriptions are due to sociological, psychological and economic factors rather than to any biological or intellectual limitations of the American Negro.

BASICALLY ECONOMIC

3. The "Negro problem" is basically an economic problem and can not be isolated from the economic maladjustment of contemporary society. In the words of DuBois, "This symposium is arresting and unique in the emphasis put now for the first time on the underlying economic problem of the American Negro as pointing the next step in emancipation."

4. Negro labor must, in some way, incorporate itself in the American labor movement.

5. The American Negro must adopt a definite minority group strategy in his struggle for emergence.

The Year book constitutes a significant milestone in the progress of the American Negro because:

1. It constitutes the first attempt, under Negro leadership, to make a comprehensive analysis of the position of the American Negro on the basis of the findings of

scholarly investigations.

2. It marks, in the words of Bond, "A high point of distinction in its reflection of the arrival of the Negro scholar. He is objective; he is mature. he approaches to-day, if not a mastery of all that is to be known about the American Negro, at least to a method and insight enabling him to speak about the Negro with seasoned, calm, expressive authority."

3. It represents the thinking and the strategic advice of representatives of the most highly trained element of the American Negro population.

New Book by Army Man Ranks

Call 9-8-39

Haiti With Dictator Nations

By ROTH FRANCIS

BROOKLYN.—(ANP)—Haiti has without much ado joined the ranks of nations governed by a dictator if one may judge from a recent book entitled "Haiti—The Calvary of a Soldier" published by Wendell Malin and company (New York city) and written by Colonel D. P. Calixte, former commandant of the Haitian army. This book consists of 125 pages of interesting reading matter, detailed with several pictures.

An historic outline covering the birth of the Haitian Republic is its first chapter followed by vivid accounts of Mr. Vincent's seizure of the presidency—his march towards dictatorship, and the subsequent withdrawals of the U. S. Marines. Much of the stuff dealing with the American Occupation may be culled from back issues of The Nation edited by Oswald Garrison Villard.

However, the author is at his best when he exposes the intrigues of the politicians around Mr. Vincent, and their plots to execute without trial militant Haitian patriots and others who opposed the present regime. As commandant the author refused to be a cats-paw in these plots.

He pointed out that such games of politics were not compatible with military ethics and his oath taken as a soldier. Mr. Vincent now enraged proceeded to dismiss, substitute and execute those senators and representatives who did not see eye to eye with his plans. He made judges obedient to his slightest request and bridled the press.

Realizing that Colonel Calixte was earnest and conscientious in his duty, the henchmen of the president invented the so-called conspiracy of December 27 against the Haitian government. A puppet commission was hurriedly established. It was dominated by henchmen of the regime which held hearings in which the colonel was not invited. But, this commission, nevertheless, held him responsible as the brain of the so-called uprising. He was subsequently dismissed from the service and sent to France as a diplomatic agent. In his absence the bridled press of Haiti, with the approval of Mr. Vincent, opened a fusillade of calumny against him. He was recalled. On his way back to Haiti via New York city, the Haitian authorities confiscated his passport. At present he is living in exile here.

All lovers of liberty and advocates of democratic government in the Caribbean sea will not that the present book is the outcome of a desire on the part of its author to vindicate the intrusions perpetrated against its honor and dignity, and also to expose the political peonage and economic thralldom that his people are forced to live under while a dictator occupies the palace at Port-Au-Prince, Haiti.

Volume Is Not Adulatory to Georgia's One-Time Executive.

JOSEPH E. BROWN AND THE CONFEDERACY: By Louise Biles Hill; University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C.; 360 pp. \$3.50.

It is difficult for anyone who ponders upon the birth, life and death of the Confederate States of America to avoid wondering whether the very issues and emotions which caused the secession of the Southern States did not likewise prove the undoing of the new republic. Mrs. Hill's book about Joe Brown, Georgia's governor all through the War Between the States, goes far toward strengthening the belief that state's rights not only led to southern secession but likewise caused the Confederacy's doom.

Mrs. Hill's volume is in no sense adulatory as to Governor Brown. In general, it is an objective effort to find the chief elements of the answer to the question: "Why did Governor Brown act as he did?" Again and again she points out that, both during and particularly in the first few years after the war, his actions were such that many southern leaders in his own state and in the Davis administration at Richmond, felt that he was verging perilously close to being a traitor to the Confederacy. While she herself did not actually adopt this view, her judgment, on balance of the factors pro and con, was that Brown had no sound understanding whatsoever of what the southern struggle really was all about. And in all probability this is about as accurate an estimate as can be made of that utterly ineluctable thing of what is in someone else's subconscious mind that causes him to take a certain course.

In 1857, at the age of 38, Joe Brown was nominated for Governor of Georgia by a Democratic state convention. Before it convened, he had not been a known candidate; he came from north Georgia, where he worked on the farm, went to college, studied and practiced law, and then had a term on a state circuit bench. Following that, he was catapulted into a surprise nomination. Equally surprising, he proved himself a good campaigner, and went into the Governor's office in the old state capitol at Milledgeville. Even in that campaign Brown demonstrated that he knew how to get a grip on the feelings and friendships of the rank and file of Georgia's

voters perhaps better than has any other politician in that state before or since.

One thing about the man was that he was an able executive and administrator. When he took hold of a certain task, he put behind it a boundless energy, and as a result the job was nearly always pretty well done.

There was, however, a large gap between the Governor's administrative ability and his judgement upon major policies both as to Georgia and the south as a whole. Mrs. Hill gives quite an illuminating explanation as to this localism and misfocus on Joe Brown's part. Not only was it true of him but it was likewise true of Governor Zebulon C. Vance, of North Carolina, almost as active a dissenter from the policies of President Davis as was Brown; and a number of others. It was this:

Most of the southern statesmen, in their battles in congress and in national politics for their pro-slavery point of view, were accustomed to use whatever argumentative weapons were available to sustain their contentions. Calhoun, Albert Gallatin Brown, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb all knew that the slavery problem affected the south as a whole, that it was a sectional rather than a specific state problem and that the south as a section must co-operate in the defense of its "peculiar institution." But a chief weapon which they used in that defense was state's rights. With this gossamer cloak of logic, and with many other types of unrooted abstractions, they would seek to overcome the votes, facts and arguments of the north and west.

They were realists in the end purposes they sought and used whatever argumentative weapons were at hand. But there were others, men without national experience and only local and parochial views. To Brown, for example, Georgia was all that mattered and the south as a whole was of much less consequence. During the war the government at Richmond found it useless to appeal to him to concede certain rights or privileges he believed the state of Georgia should have in the furnishing of arms, the commissioning of troops, the raising of money, or the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy as a whole. It was Georgia and Georgia alone that interested him.

Furthermore, Governor Brown was a man of intense determination to achieve his ends. The author gives instance after instance of controversies that he carried on with President Davis or with Confederate sec-

retaries of war over details. If Brown wanted some special thing, he would not yield under any circumstance. He would contest, make threats, refuse co-operation, whatever the gravity of the crisis, until in the long run he nearly always had his way—and his way nearly always worked out to the harm of the Confederacy. Mrs. Hill takes up the Governor's wartime career in detail. One by one, she puts under the microscope his insistence upon specific matters.

The book is noteworthy for more than the subject matter that it treats. A skilled practitioner in the art of historical research, Mrs. Hill is shrewd and sound in her balancing of facts and determination of what they mean and imply. Her clear and attention-retaining style makes the book well worth the reading. All of this explains in part why Mrs. Hill's manuscript, prior to publication, received the award of \$1,000 cash given in honor of Mrs. Simon Baruch, for outstanding research in southern history. The award is given every two years and she is the first woman ever to have received it. It was worthily bestowed upon her.

STAR SPANGLED VIRGIN, by Du Bose Heyward. Published by Farrar and Rinehart; 280 pages, \$2.

With his usual sympathy and understanding of the Negro, Du Bose Heyward chronicles the doings on the Virgin Islands when Noodeal came and dealt largess to the Negroes whose cane crops had been ruined. How the Negroes were almost ruined, too, by paternal Noodeal and his representatives is the modern complication to the story of Rhoda, the mother of many children by many fathers, a devotee of freedom and an embodiment of what is finest and strongest in the more primitive members of her race.

The dignity and force of her presence and the sensitive but robust life in her body overshadow the other characters whom she dominates in one way or another throughout the book. Her ruse to break up the Parade of the Married, her emotions when her daughter Crystal was such a big hit in the island presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan, and her reactions to Noodeal's offer of work to the islanders are depicted with humor and tenderness and admiration. Her deep love of the soil is shown here as no isolated phenomenon, and the reader understands it as proof of the value of a Rhoda to a nation of whites whose moral code is not as simple or, perhaps, quite as honest, as the code of Rhoda and her friends.

This is a book for readers who can find interest in a simple people and who will be not misled by the humor of it to suppose that in their more sophisticated selves they are very different from the people who here lend themselves so much better to analysis.

NO HOLDS BARRED

By STAN KURMAN

Beginning Review of Story of Negro Boxers

Whenever fight men get to reminiscing about the old-time greats and compare them with today's standouts, they always come to the same conclusion—when you're ranking them all time, Negro fighters predominate. And in every division.

Nat Fleischer, editor of the Ring Magazine and one of the few old-timers who keeps up to the minute in the sport and isn't one to weep about the good old days, was intrigued with this fact some time ago.

So sometime ago, Nat started the "Black Dynamite" series. Its up to Volume Four already with more coming. It's an exhaustive study of all the Negro standouts in ring history. Volume One goes all the way back to the early days of boxing and there are interesting notes on such legendary figures as Bill Richmond, Tom Molineaux and Peter Jackson.

Volume Two goes into the life story of heavy champ Joe Louis and double-crown Henry Armstrong—the two moderns who are certain to go down as all-time greats.

Volume Three deals mainly with feather champ George Dixon, lightweight champ Joe Gans and welter champ Joe Walcott. These three boys, were at their peak at the turn of the century. Although he deals mainly with the "Three Col-

ored Aces," Fleischer has notes on several of their standout contemporaries, such as Bobby Dobbs and Pete Felix.

Volume Four introduces us to the champ who suffered most during the "white hope" days—Jack Johnson. Fleischer makes many challenging points on this question which we'll go into at a later date. Johnson's chief contenders—Fleischer points out that the only good heavies at that time were Negro fighters—were Sam Langford, Joe Jeannette and Sam McVey, all top-notch ringsters.

You can't dismiss a biographical series like this easily, so we're going to devote ten articles, of which this is the first, to a thorough review of "Black Dynamite." Volume One will be covered some time in the future and we're skipping Volume Two, which is an excellent book to pick up data on Louis and Armstrong but not pertinent to our present study.

In an early article: George Dixon "Most popular American fighter of all-time."

Racist Theory Blasted in Book Exhibit

A special exhibit of books and original charts analyzing scientific and democratic truths about race and race prejudice was opened in the Hall of Science and Educationism. The books are:

One of the feature charts of the exhibit is a montage of newspaper editorials against racism, entitled "American Editors Condemn Racialism." The books are:

9-19-39
The exhibit was prepared by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom as a feature of its American Rediscovery Week program. The committee announced that similar exhibits will be set up in hundreds of college and general book stores, libraries, and class rooms throughout the country, as part of its campaign "to lay bare the sources of prejudice" which threaten American democratic institutions.

Professor Boas, who is chairman of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, pointed out that the books included in the exhibit were carefully selected according to the views on race accepted by the great majority of American anthropologists, as summarized in a resolution unanimously adopted by the American Anthropological Association last December, which said in part: "Anthropology provides no scientific basis for discrimination against any people on the ground of racial inferiority, religious affiliation, or linguistic heritage."

Books Carefully Selected

"Ignorance, prejudice, and unwillingness to examine uncongenial facts," Dr. Boas stated, "are elements that endanger the well-being of a republic which is governed by the will of the people. The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual considers it one of its main tasks to lay bare the sources of prejudice, and by this means to help create an atmosphere in which freedom of thought can flourish. We are aware that many prejudices are perpetuated by the repetition of traditional precepts by teachers, in textbooks and in the class room. Distortions of historical events fo-

menting discontent between nations, social and religious prejudices, beliefs in the existence of inherent good and evil qualities in peoples, all find expression in school work. It is for this reason that the American Committee has introduced this book exhibit into its American Rediscovery Week program."

BOOK RECALLS ROLE OF NEW ORLEANS IN JAZZ' ORIGIN

JAZZMEN. Edited by Frederic Ramsey, Jr., and Charles Edward Smith. Harcourt Brace. 360 pp. \$2.75.

By Orin Blackstone

BUDDY BOLDEN . . . Bunk Johnson . . . Jack Laine . . . "Big-Eye" Louis Nelson . . . Lawrence Vega . . . These have been legendary names of early jazz in New Orleans. Nothing much has been printed about any of them heretofore, and that only recently. But each new book about jazz goes back into history a little farther, drawing the curtain on important figures who have been only names before. "Jazzmen," an anthology prepared by nine of the leading researchers on the subject, is by far the best yet. It covers the whole field, from what appears now to be the real beginnings on up to the present day of many swinging bands and little jazz, and it tells the complete story for the first time through the lives of the musicians themselves.

Only those who know how inarticulate, and sometimes deliberately secretive, the bulk of dance musicians are, will realize how much real work this involved. Especially was painstaking effort required in those early chapters: "New Orleans Music," by William Russell and Stephen W. Smith, in which the 19th-century manifestations of jazz are traced from the dances in Congo Square up through the work of Buddy Bolden, King Oliver and the other negro musicians; and "White New Orleans," wherein Charles Edward Smith recounts the story of Jack Laine, Tom Brown, the Dixieland Jazz Band and other white pioneers against a backdrop of marching brass bands, prize fights and the more realistic goings-on in Storyville. The oldtimers will recall the famous Olympia, Eagle and other brass bands, and perhaps some will remember hearing Buddy Bolden playing across the river in Gretna, his cornet often audible throughout uptown New Orleans.

The book does not make any attempt to set a date and say "Jazz started here," but it does push the frontiers back to the 1880s and establishes clearly that a form of jazz was being played then, whereas most previous works have started past 1900. The life of Bolden, the first jazz player who can be named definitely, is told in detail. He lived

until 1931. Others, including Jack Laine, follow in order until jazz reached its highest New Orleans development in the houses of Storyville, the atmosphere of many of which is recreated for the edification of the amateur and the embellishment of the story. The closing of the area in World war time is credited with bringing about the rapid spread of jazz to the rest of the country and abroad, because the musicians had to go elsewhere to work. The Dixieland Band and others had gone on before, but these were the trail blazers.

From these prewar surroundings stemmed King Oliver, about whom Frederic Ramsey, Jr., composes a particularly compelling section, and Louis Armstrong, who is sympathetically handled by the Hot Record Society expert, Bill Russell. The story is moved to Chicago for chapters on Bix Beiderbecke, by Edward J. Nichols; the Austin High school gang, from which emerged Frank Teschmaker, Bud Freeman, Jimmy MacPartland, and also Benny Goodman, discussed by Charles Edward Smith, and finally the boogie woogie pianists, by Russell E. Simms Campbell bridges the gap with a section on the blues; Wilder Hobson and Otis Ferguson write of the New York musicians, early and recent, and after Charles Edward Smith returns for a look at modern New Orleans and Chicago, Stephen Smith adds an interesting chapter on record collecting, and Roger Pryor Dodge on jazz criticism.

With so many contributors, there is naturally some differences of opinion. But the 15 sections into which the book is divided are fitted together remarkably well with continuity sequences devised by the editors, and more than 50 photographs, including one of the early Bolden band, help point up the text. Two characteristics of the book stand out: Its extraordinary completeness and its readability, both of which should help to attract a wider audience than any of its predecessors. Some amazingly revealing letters of Bunk Johnson and King Oliver, never before published, add both color and detail. In fact, the writers of the book give evidence of having dug up a lot more material than they put in print, and this is regrettable. But a good job has been done, one that should steer the average reader to a better understanding and appreciation of jazz and its creators.

Social Pathology

"BETWEEN THE DEVIL," by Murrell Edmunds. (Dutton, \$2.50.)

VIRGINIA is the setting of "Between the Devil" by Murrell Edmunds. It is a young minister, the Rev. Edward Burton, who stands in the uncomfortable position the title indicates. He is pleased with his new charge, the Centenary Church of Holtville, satisfied with himself, and hopeful for the future. If he is a little pompous and a little self-important, he is nevertheless conscientious and eager to help the members of his congregation, poor as well as rich.

When Anne Tolliver brings her problem to him, he does not realize that she is putting before him the essential rottenness of the little town. The difficulties of her sister, Rosalie, and her father, Adam Tolliver, stem from the policies of Carl Thomas, the local mill owner, and his like. With the connivance of Mayor Ralph Hodgson, Thomas is able to underpay and overwork his employees.

Burton feels a genuine friendliness for the millworkers. He recognizes the injustice of their lot. When, after they have started to form a union, Thomas calls in strike-breakers, Burton realizes his dilemma. Thomas and Hodgson and their like are pillars of his church, but what is the value of a church that has such supporters? They do not hesitate to profit by violence and vice. The poverty and helplessness of other men is their capital. They can use and discard such girls as Rosalie Tolliver without regard for the laws of the God they profess.

"Between the Devil" is more of a report of a situation and a protest against it, than a novel. Nevertheless, at the end, when the Rev. Edward Burton becomes the victim of his compassion, the story acquires a good deal of emotional force.



Murrell Edmunds

'Between the Devil' Well-Told Story of a Southern Mill Town

BETWEEN THE DEVIL, by Murrell Edmunds. E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, \$2.50.

ONE of the tremendously popular novels of past years was Charles M. Sheldon's *In His Steps*. It posed the dilemma of the conscientious man of God, the earnest minister of the gospel, who is appalled by the divergence between church members' professions of faith and the actual application of them in business and social life. Upton Sinclair followed with *The Call Me Carpenter*, and proved that Christ, if he returned to earth, would find a lot to disapprove of in the actions of those who most piously extolled the virtues of Christian teaching.

Murrell Edmunds' novel portrays the same sort of conflict. Young and idealistic Edward Burton is the parson of a Methodist church in a southern mill town. He begins to emerge from his ministerial cloister when a young girl who had contracted tuberculosis in the mill and had been fired as one no longer able to work efficiently asks for advice about her sister, who is on the verge of joining the personnel of Madame Cherry's brothel. Parson Burton has his eyes opened to the influences impelling young girls to seek a life

of shame, and he also finds out who runs the town.

Things come to a head when the CIO invades the territory and sets about organizing the mill folks. The inevitable result is violent resistance on the part of the town's reactionaries. A vigilante group, headed by the mayor's son, kidnaps a group of militant mill workers and whisks them away to an abandoned quarry for a sound thrashing which is designed to serve as a lesson in "Americanism." Reverend Burton, in his role as a minister and peace maker, tries to intercede and meets the end meted out to many well-intentioned people. His conflict is resolved by the lethe of a bullet fired into his body by the violent hand of a vigilante.

Between the Devil is a book as well-intentioned as its protagonist. Sometimes it smacks of the ten-twenty-three melodrama of twenty-five years ago, particularly in the portions dealing with lassies of the primrose path who are more to be pitied than censured. "What you don't seem to get, Reverend, is that a lot of girls either sin or starve. That's the only choice left them," a young mill worker tells the native pastor.

Nevertheless, Edmunds is on the side of the angels, and is a somewhat accom-

plished story teller. His heart is all right, and at times his literary skill almost keeps pace with it.

JACK CONROY.

The Negro Takes His Place In Nation's Industrial Life

BLACK WORKERS AND THE NEW UNIONS. By Horace R. Cayton and George S. Mitchell. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. \$4.

This book of 473 pages is the joint work of a former instructor at Fisk University and a former professor at Columbia University. It is the third volume in a series of studies projected in 1933 by a special Committee of Negroes in the Economic Reconstruction; the first volume is "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy," by C. S. Johnson, E. R. Embree and W. W. Alexander, published in 1935; and the second volume is "A Preface to Peasantry," by Arthur Raper, published in 1936.

"Black Workers and the New Unions" is divided into five sections. The first deals with the negro unionizing activities in the iron and steel industry; Section II treats of the meat packing industry; Section III deals with the railroad car shops; Section IV is a survey of the unionizing movement among negroes in the South's most thoroughly industrialized region — the Birmingham district; Section V portrays the relation between the negro community and the union movement, and lays down a proposed program for the future unionization of negro labor. More than half of the book is devoted to the iron and steel industry. Sections I, II and V are the work of Cayton; Sections III and IV were written by Mitchell.

The authors of this book have compiled and made available a veritable mine of valuable information. Considerable material was obtained from census records and Government reports; more interesting, and perhaps more valuable, because of the human quality and greater freshness, was the information gained by personal interviews during two extensive periods of field work. There are frequent verbatim quotations from these interviews.

Began As Strikebreaker

According to Cayton and Mitchell, negroes came into industry largely as strikebreakers, as in 1894 or during times of great labor shortage, as during the World War. Unionization of black workers made comparatively little headway before the 1930's. The New Deal program, particularly Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which purported to assure free organization and collective bargaining to all laborers, gave a great impetus to unionization. Both the company unions and the

American Federation of Labor made bids for negro membership. Many negroes were automatically excluded from the A. F. of L., however, by its emphasis on the craft plan of organization; very few negroes could qualify as skilled laborers. It was not until the institution of the C. I. O. with its emphasis on the unionization of the great mass of unskilled laborers that any energetic and sustained attempt was made to organize and to articulate the rank and file of negro workers; and in its efforts to unionize negro labor the C. I. O. met unprecedented success, particularly in the North. In the South the unionization has made comparatively little progress.

The authors list several deterrents to the unionizing of negroes. First is opposition or indifference to colored membership in unions on the part of the whites; many white unionists, recalling instances where employers have used black laborers to break up strikes, look upon the negroes as potential "scabs," undependable in time of crisis; others are averse to association with "niggers" at various union functions.

A second impeding factor is the skepticism of the negroes as to the benefits of union membership; some of the blacks feel that unions use them unfairly—they cite instances where negroes who joined in a strike with their white "brethren" were replaced by whites when work was resumed; others take the attitude that negroes "always get the short end of the horn anyway" and that there is no need of incurring the expense and the hazard of union membership. One negro said to Cayton: "We all get fired any way. I don't see that it makes much difference." So he, like many of his negro associates, believed it to his best advantage to stand by on the outside while the white men "fight it out between themselves." Still others, confused and harassed by the entire situation, take refuge in the traditional cloak of religious faith. "I don't believe in unions or nonunions, or anything but Jesus," said a Chicago worker. "Jesus will get me my job back. Jesus will take care of the world. So don't ask me to join the union."

A third obstacle in the way of negroes joining unions is the fear of incurring the wrath of the company employing them. The authors cite instances of negro unionists being singled out by foremen for heavy or disagreeable tasks, or being intimidated by company policemen.

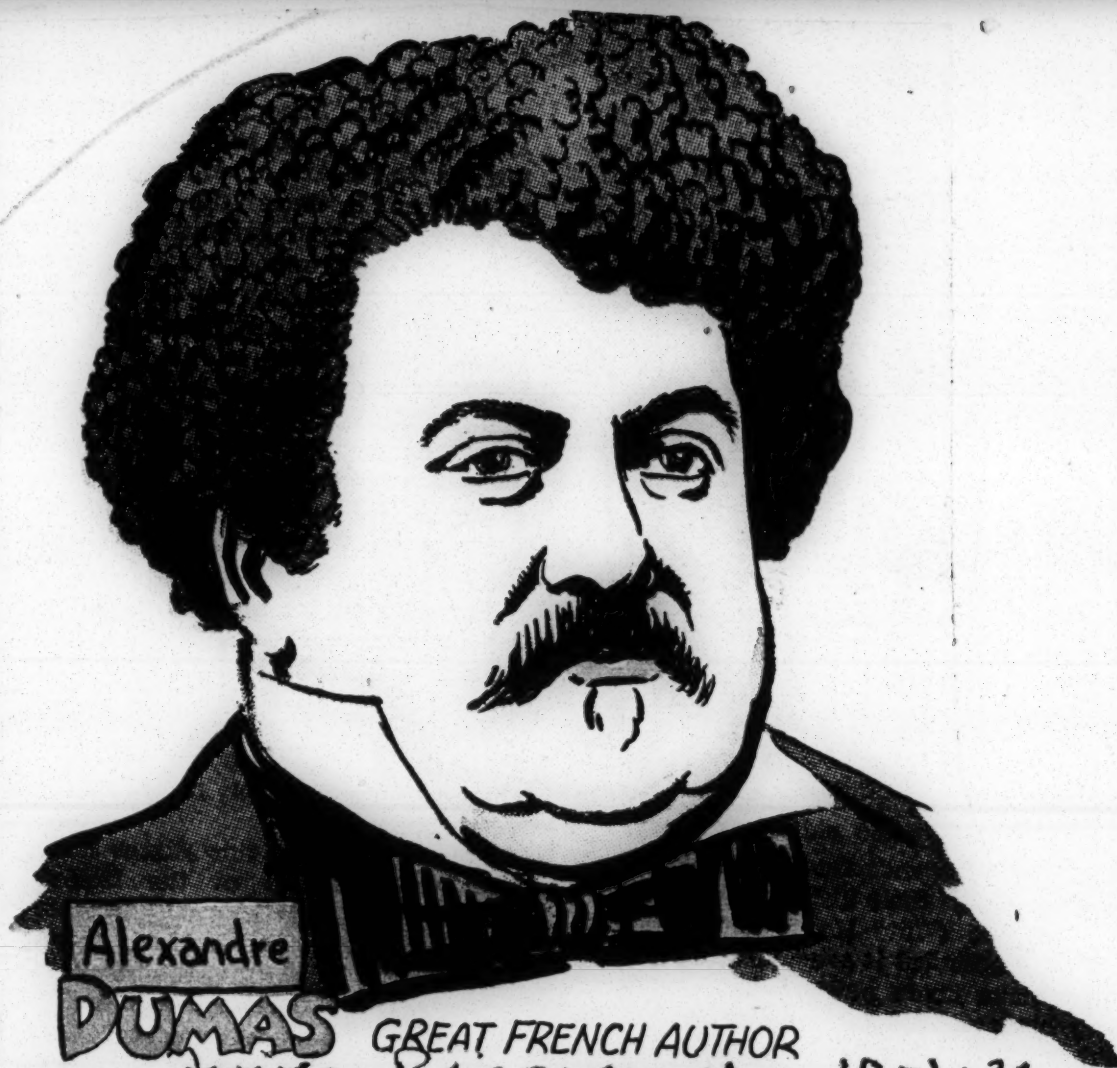
Company Unions to Fight

The influence of the employers through company unions is a powerful deterrent to negro affiliation with outside organizations: the black's pronounced penchant for social activities is appealed to by sundry company-sponsored clubs, picnics and parties; his love of sport is capitalized on by company-inspired contests in bowling, tennis and baseball; his vanity is titillated by an impressive roster of negro-filled offices; his loyalty is utilized by encouragement of a feeling of intimate attachment to the company through the use of such phrases as "our lodge," "our team" and "our company." Support of the church is wooed by contributions to the negro preacher's salary and to the building fund. Employers have also attempted, according to the authors, to sabotage unionization by appeals to race prejudice—by the old trick of playing one group of employees against another—and by flourishing the "Red" bugaboo.

Despite the powerful opposition of employer groups, the newer, left wing unions have had considerable success in organizing workers. The United Mine Workers, for instance, has an estimated negro membership of 50,000 to 100,000. That these newer unions have succeeded where the older organizations failed is attributable to their greater zeal and to the streamlining of their organizing technique. Every effort was made by the left wing organizations to assure the negroes that they were wanted in the union, and that they would be treated as equals by white members. Negroes, rather than whites, were employed as organizers. Negroes were elected to offices in the various locals. An attractive social program in which negroes were invited to participate, was sponsored by the various lodges. Negroes were also given representation on bargaining committees. Support of various religious and civic organizations among them was enlisted for the unionizing program.

The authors present considerable evidence to show that the negro generally makes a constructive and co-operative member of union organizations. The question is projected as to whether or not membership with whites in the same unions will foster racial amity and understanding; various affirmative and negative slants are given, but no definite answer is ventured. "Black Workers and the New Unions" is an epochal book in that it presents an abundance of valuable material on a hitherto obscure subject. Portions of the study, particularly some of the chapters written by Professor Cayton, have a definite pro-labor bias. The work suffers considerably from repetition and looseness of organization. Parts of the narrative are exceedingly heavy; but this is perhaps unavoidable because of a necessarily frequent use of statistical material.

B. I. WILEY.
University of Mississippi



WROTE 1200 BOOKS IN 40 YEARS, INCLUDING SUCH MASTERPIECES AS "The 3 Musketeers" AND "Count of Monte Cristo" STILL HAD TIME TO WRITE A 1150-PAGE VOLUME ON "COOKING" CONTAINING SUCH RECIPES AS "JAVANESE KINGFISHER NESTS" "KANGAROO CHOPS" "PICKLED ELEPHANTS FEET." Etc.

New Bibliography

On Negro Issued

Those desiring information on current problems of the American Negro will do well to avail themselves of the new revised edition of "Selected Bibliography On The Negro," recently issued by the National Urban League. The 47 page mimeographed booklet was prepared by the Department of Research of the Urban League, under the directorship of Warren M. Bapner. It is an excellent compilation of vital data on the Negro and should be of invaluable service for reference and source material dealing with Negro history, economics, politics, education, literature, music and other related subjects.

Former K. C. Plain Dealer Girl Writes New Book

Miss Zatella B. Turner's book, "My Wonderful Year" will be released soon by the Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass.

Miss Turner is a former teacher at Sumner high school of this city, and is now professor of English at the Houston college, Houston, Texas. She studied abroad for a year, and was the recipient of the fourth Alpha Kappa Alpha Foreign Fellowship awards. She is a Phi Beta Kappa.

The book was written by Miss Turner as a tribute to her beloved sorority as well as an answer to the requests of the many people who have enjoyed her travel lectures of the trip and wanted to see them preserved for future enjoyment.

Miss Turner is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Turner, 1038 Freeman avenue.

A Thoroughly Hilarious Satire by DuBose Heyward



From the Jacket Design for "Star-Spangled Virgin."

STAR-SPANGLED VIRGIN. By DuBose Heyward. 230 pp. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc. \$2.

By EDITH H. WALTON

LEST its somewhat raffish title cause any misconceptions, I feel I should say at the outset that DuBose Heyward's new novel is a story of the Virgin Islands under

American rule. More specifically, it is a story of what happened to the bewildered Negroes of St. Croix when a beneficence known to them as Noodeal arrived suddenly in their midst. The philosophy of this power, personified presently by a beaming gentleman in white, was startlingly in accord with the Negro's own mood to the point of boredom"—Noodeal, it appeared, did not require them to work, but was de-

"Star-Spangled Virgin," then, wringing money from them.

is a satire which delicately embalms the errors of the Relief Administration. As well, and just as importantly, it is the story of Rhoda and her erring mate, Adam, whose personal problems are enhanced by the new regime. Five years previously Adam had been lured from Rhoda's side by a strong-minded stranger, finagled into wedlock and spirited off from St. Croix. In the interval he has been living on near-by Tortola, where he has fathered a second family—and a legal one at that! Homesickness, however, plus an unacknowledged craving to return to Rhoda's arms, grips Adam as the story opens. Accompanied by his small son, Ramsay MacDonald, he sails on an impulse back to St. Croix, expecting to take up life where he left it. He expects to work again in the cane fields with Rhoda and to share her home and heart.

On both counts Adam is swiftly disillusioned. In the five years of his absence, depression has hit the island, and the closing of distilleries as a result of prohibition has added to the ruin of the sugar industry. Many estates have been abandoned as unprofitable. There is no work in the cane fields for Adam and his kind. Worse, he finds that big, gay Rhoda, the love and companion of his youth, has acquired a grim truculence that bodes ill for his prospects. She has no intention, it seems, of opening her arms to the wanderer—though she is ready enough to tantalize him and let him sweat on her behalf. Hard times and Adam's defection have made Rhoda herself hard, and have increased her natural disdain for the male. In Adam's absence, as he learns to his discomfiture, she has had two more children by two different fathers merely as a means of

While Adam, a reluctant celibate, lives in a ruined windmill and yearningly frequents Rhoda's household whenever he is allowed, great changes are occurring on St. Croix. The aforementioned Noodeal has descended upon the island and the dazzled Crucians find themselves suddenly fed and clothed. As well, and still dazed, they find themselves participating in band concerts, and in a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan which is one of the hilarious high spots of the book. The peak event, however, of this era of easy plenty is the parade of the unmarried, led by Rhoda. When morality threatens the island—thanks to Noodeal's strange preference for the wedded state—it is Rhoda who rallies the forces of disorder and puts the meek conformers to ignominious rout. "We ain't married and we is proud of it," Rhoda's banners read.

In time, of course—but not before the island has been insidiously corrupted—the days of largess and leisure come to an end. Thanks to repeal, the rum distilleries reopen, and presently the populace is summoned back to work. Their reaction, at first, is one of horrified indignation, but eventually they turn their backs on Heaven and settle down. They had never quite believed, anyway, that Heaven could come to Earth. As for Rhoda, she welcomes the return to normalcy with a great leap of spirits—especially when the new home-steading project grants her her heart's desire. Never really wooed to idleness, despite transitory lapses, she feels that Noodeal has shown sense at last. Even, she is reconciled to Adam—whose claims she could not deal with while she was worried and confused.

Since "Star-Spangled Virgin"

is preeminently a light comedy with a shrewd satirical tinge, it seems silly to dissect its social implications. If Mr. Heyward is at times faintly patronizing, if his solution seems too easy and his values a little mixed, that does not, after all, matter greatly.

The point is that he has produced in "Star-Spangled Virgin" an immensely amusing book, with a fresh background and a piquant theme. Though he burlesques that theme a little he does not overdo it, and much of what he says rings true. His Negroes, as heretofore, may be a trifle on the quaint side, but at least he obviously loves and to a large degree understands them. For all its comic moments, the story of Adam and Rhoda is curiously moving. It is one of the most pleasant features of a clever and pleasant book, which is the better for its gay unpretentiousness.

College Prof Writes Book Commends Southwestern's McIlwaine Studies "Po' White Trash"

Po' white trash, pineywoods tackies, conchs, woolhats, po' buckra—all such nicknames Southerners at least have heard and used, but few people know much of the social story, the comedy, and the tragedy of these folk from the eighteenth century to the present. That is what Shields McIlwaine, Associate Professor of English at Southwestern, will tell in his book, "The Southern Poor-white from Lubberland to Tobacco Road," which the University of Oklahoma Press will publish early in September.

The author has employed a somewhat original technique in that tables, statistics, and sociological jargon about classes have been omitted; instead the poor-whites as Jeeter Lesters, Ham Rachels, Bill Arps, and other characters live, move, and have their being over two centuries of Southern life. Fiction, drama, history, and travel have furnished Dr. McIlwaine with the materials for his story.

Who are the poor-whites? Who was the eighteenth-century lubber of the backlands? How did the sandhiller fare in the big-plantation sections of the Old South? What happened to the poor Crack-

ers in the Civil War? When and why did the pineywoods tackie become a sharecropper? The answers are given by Dr. McIlwaine in character and story.

The book will be appropriately bound in homespun and illustrated with steel engravings and drawings from old books and magazines.

That Classic Reformer and Uplifter Gerrit Smith

GERRIT SMITH. PHILANTHROPIST AND REFORMER.
By Ralph Volney Harlow. 501 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$4.

By FRANCIS BROWN

UP-STATE New York had a strange habit in the nineteenth century of spawning eccentrics whose self-imposed task it was to save the world or, if not to save, at least to improve. One of the most important, and also the most lovable, of them all was Gerrit Smith of Peterboro, forgotten these many years and rescued now from complete obscurity by Professor Harlow's scholarly biography.

Gerrit Smith was a man of many enthusiasms. He was also rich and able to make money, the money so necessary for the full enjoyment of his world-improving causes. He also belonged to a period filled with the spirit of uplift, and he fitted that period to a T. In the end he became a national name.

A religious man after the fashion of his day—he was born in 1797—Smith's first interest in social reform was stirred by a project for distributing the Bible and biblical tracts among the people. From such an interest, it did not seem a difficult step to temperance, and although there had been a time when Smith could tip a bottle with the best of them, he threw himself heart and soul into the movement against drink. Slavery caught his attention. He thought well for a time of the Colonization Society that sought to settle free Negroes in Africa, but before long the movement impressed him as ineffectual. He signed up with the abolitionists.

This up-Stater, as Professor Harlow demonstrates with care and completeness, had abundant energy and time for manifold activities. His business interests, based largely on land-holding,

were varied and generally profitable. He was constantly on the go in the interest of his reforms, speaking, conferring, writing letters to the newspapers and to a large circle of friends and fellow-reformers. Always, too, his purse was at hand, ready to be dipped into for some cause that took his fancy. He played with politics, and served, as a representative of anti-slavery groups, part of a term in Congress, service that attracted less attention than his election, which contemporaries regarded as a major political event.

No incident of Gerrit Smith's long career drew more attention or caused more trouble than his friendship with John Brown. Smith, who at one time had been the complete pacifist, grew more and more violent in his feeling toward slavery.

One of the pleasingly human aspects of Gerrit Smith is the very ease with which he could take up a movement and then drop it. Once a Liberty party advocate, he ended his life in the Republican party, cheering for U. S. Grant. Once a devout churchman, he worked himself away from orthodoxy until before the end he had become a free thinker. Warned by a friend that his heresy would cause him, like Thomas Paine, to spend his after life in hell, Smith asked the friend how he knew what had been Paine's fate. Once an advocate of the equality, essentially, of Negroes with whites and a bitter enemy of slaveholders, he yet favored a moderate reconstruction policy and opposed Northern extremists in their insistence upon universal Negro suffrage.

Professor Harlow has an explanation of why Smith should have been so completely forgotten. It was this: He identified himself with reforms that in his

day drew national attention, that sometimes created national excitement. When they were instituted or abandoned, public interest in them died away, as did the interest in those associated with them. Perhaps had Gerrit Smith exerted his influence through political action instead of the intellectual appeal of the pamphlet and the lecture platform he would have been surer of a place among the country's leaders.

Even without that prominence, Smith deserves to be remembered. In an often blundering, almost blind way he tried to make America a better place. His contemporaries recognized what he was up to, and when he died in 1874 THE NEW YORK TIMES said of him: "The history of the most important half century of our national life will be imperfectly written if it fails to place Gerrit Smith in the front rank of the men whose influence was most felt in the accomplishment of its results."

Knoxville Tenn. Journal

September 11, 1939

New Book Tells Of Free Negro's Life

"Three Generations," the story of a free Negro family in Tennessee from 1831 to 1939, has been written by Charles W. Cansler, recently retired Negro principal of Mechanicsville Junior High School. Cansler said the book covers the lives of his grandfather, father and himself.

"It deals with a seldom-discussed theme," he said. "My grandfather was a freed Negro before the Civil War. He edited the Negro Tennessean in 1865, the first Negro paper."

Later he published the Blount County Republican and continued the publishing work when it became the Blount County Democrat.

AFRICAN MAJESTY. By F. Clement C. Egerton. Scribners. 348 pp. \$3.75.

WITH anthropology as an excuse, Englishman Clement Egerton went to the French Cameroons not as a Kiplingesque empire builder or to help bear the "white man's burden," but rather for a holiday from civilization. The Cameroons, he had heard, promised no end of hardships—fretfulness of fever, perils from hippos and crocodiles, masses of snakes and brutally savage natives; none of which he found.

Joseph, his native interpreter, previously worked for a scientist who used a tape measure on everything from native kings' wives to pots and pans. Mr. Egerton used no such tape, seldom fails to be readable, and, thanks to soap, marmalade and Epsom salts, spent a pleasant six months going reasonably native at Bangangte, where leisurely, mild-mannered King N'jike gave up his own house (stone) to the visitor and retired with his 80-odd wives to the other end of the village.

Author Egerton attended dances, investigated charms, drank palm wine, picked up local lore. His summary: African colonies are run solely for benefit of their white masters, governed themselves better before advent of civilization, he liked natives' viewpoint of not caring "tuppence" for achievements as roads; believes missions so frail that 10 years after the last missionary departs, Christianity will disappear; hospital staffs need all their time to counteract tendency of population to decrease under white man rule.

D M C

Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, tap dancer extraordinary, is to have his biography written by St. Clair McKelway, who did a profile of Robinson for The New Yorker a year or two ago. The book will be published next year by Random House.

A STUDY OF JAZZ

An Examination of Origins and Nature of An American Popular Art

By OLIN DOWNES

BOOK worth reading care-fully, since it is a serious and well considered study of the origins and nature of an essentially American popular form, is Mr. Winthrop Sargeant's "Jazz, Hot and Hybrid," published by Arrow Editions of New York. The evolution of this work of a musician and not a topical writer. It is formative and interesting, and merely flip. To read is to perceive the genuine importance of the subject, and to discover a good many things not commonly known, or reflected upon, concerning Mr. Sargeant begins with a chapter of inquiry. For the past forty years jazz and its nominal successors, swing, have been in process of development. Here we interpolate as personal testimony to the evolution of the style and its place in the public estimate, a recollection of the year 1911, when the Boston Symphony Orchestra fearfully played Henry F. Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes," after hesitating long and cautiously over its first theme, cast in what was then known as "ragtime" rhythm. Only with the advent of Gershwin was it respectable for musicians to fish in the muddy waters of "popular" melody.

Some of the changes in the popular product, as Mr. Sargeant remarks, have been nominal rather than significant, in some instances only matters of terminology. "Our remote ancestors of the Nineties danced the cake-walk, whose prim, four-square rhythms showed the tell-tale symptoms slightly but perceptibly. From the turn of the century up to the beginning of the World War the country was swept by the curious pianistic art of ragtime. The appearance of the 'blues' in the late pre-war years brought a definite change in the dominant popular idiom, left the way open for the 'sweet,' song

style jazz of the post-war period. In 1935 a so-called 'hot jazz' spread, threatened for a time to sweep song-style jazz from popularity,

These changes, however, says Mr. Sargeant, have been perceptible more in urban than in rural centers. "Commentators distinguished vital differences between the ragtime of 1910, the jazz of 1920 and the swing of 1935. But old-timers who heard Ben Harney's piano playing at Tony Pastor's in 1897 swear that it sounded much like Fats Waller's 1935-vintage swing pianism."

A great deal of the historian's difficulty in tracing the past of our popular dance music is the fact that what is printed by the publishers is so inadequate as an indication of what was actually played. This holds true from early decades. A modern example of the problem is familiar to any one who heard Gershwin play his own music and then bought it at the music shop. The song in the printed version was a skeleton, and nothing more, of what happened when George played it. And so, as Sargeant remarks, with the version of the old minstrel songs. "If the Eighteen Forties had had the benefit of the gramophone, we might have had a very different and much more accurate idea of what early Afro-American entertainment music sounded like. Those who can remember the final decades of minstrelsy seem agreed that minstrel music was characterized by something of the spontaneity and rhythmic vitality that has always been associated with the music of the Negro." And he notes the influence of the negroid syncopation in that wonderful American tune, of unrevealed origin, "Zip Coon," alias "Turkey in the Straw." Then there is the interpenetrating influence of jazz and the dance. "Jazz begets dancing, and the dancing that is associated with it exhibits certain esthetic and rhythmic similarities to the performances of its musicians. In its simplest form this dancing may amount merely to unconscious nodding or foot-jiggling on the part of some one listening to a jazz performance. It passes to a somewhat more picturesque stage in the vacant-minded, hypnotized 'shagging' of the adolescent 'jitterbug,' whose pseudo-primitive orgies have been a feature of the swing fad." This acts upon the music.

Then comes the influence of the professional arranger, the song-merchant, and their allies. A good deal that is of importance happens here. A "feeble specimen of the tunesmith's art may reach the hands of a clever arranger with a fund of practical musicianship and a good ear for instrumental effect. This gentleman will dress it up with adroit devices of modulation and instrumentation, giving it a semblance of extended form and forestalling its inherent monotony with various recipes for contrast." And what is printed by the publishers here, probably, is the most fertile source of those harmonic additions to our jazz idioms which palpably come from highly sophisticated musical circles in Europe. The arranger knows the composer's technique and has frequently played or studied modern operatic and symphonic scores. In fixing up the tune he puts in some consecutive sevenths and augmented triads, if his knowledge is no more up-to-date than Debussy, or polytonal harmonizations, if he is aware, as he is likely to be, of more advanced methods of composition. And so our popular music absorbs from here, there and everywhere exotic musical material, and thus enriches itself, while remaining a popular expression.

Of course, the players do not let the matter stop there. They do not follow the arranger's notes, as the great symphony orchestras must follow the smallest indication on the page before them. No. "They worry and cajole the rhythms and phrases of their solos, extemporizing here and there, introducing 'breaks' (or short improvised cadenzas) of their own devising, and otherwise ornamenting the printed skeleton that has been provided for their collective guidance." There can be no accurate notation, even for the performance of a modern swing band. The performers often glide through, or deliberately emphasize, intervals smaller than that of the half-tone they play deliberately off key; they make the combinations. They have no scruples or inhibitions in so doing. The creative treatment of a tune on however low a plane is expected of them.

There are chapters on every aspect of jazz, its origins in different lands, its stylistic elements and relations to modern esthetics. There is a very extensive bibliography on the subject. Mr. Sargeant has done a service in compiling this book, and he has done so in a way that is original and interesting.

INDIANS OF THE AMERICAS

By EDWIN R. EMBREE

THE whole sweep of 20,000 years of Indian life in the Western Hemisphere! You walk in Aztec cities, marvel at the brilliance of Maya science, become a part of the communal life of the Incas, ride with the daring Indians of the Plains, join the council fires of the Iroquois to learn their wisdom, and enter into the mysterious creeds of the Pueblo. Illus., \$2.75

ELIZABETH LLOYD AND THE WHITE TIERS. Edited by Thomas Franklin Currier. 12mo. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. \$3.

Letters of a Philadelphia Quakeress to the poet and his sister. THE COTTON KINGDOM IN ALABAMA. By Charles S. Davis. 12mo. Auburn, Ala.: Auburn Printing Company. \$2.50.

A study of plantation management, and the commercial and financial aspects of cotton planting in Alabama up to the Civil War.

ONE PAIR OF HANDS. By Monica Dickens. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.50.

The great-granddaughter of the novelist tells of her experiences as a cook.

Southern Poor White

Has His Good Points

Author Declares

THE SOUTHERN POOR WHITE. By Shields McIlwaine. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 274 pp. Illust. \$2.50.

10-22-39
An unusual and timely work. It is surprising that the subject here covered has never before been historically investigated. The "poor white" throughout his long career "from Lubberland to Tobacco Road" has been the target of so much contemporaneous criticism (hardly ever has anyone said a word in praise of him) that he could fill a library. The author points out that much of this has been strangely inconsistent, in that his virtues of one generation become the vices of the next, and the other way around. In this, of course, he is but following the wave movements of history, but it is strange that he never

10-22-39
The author, at present English professor at Southwestern University in Memphis, has had ample opportunity to study his subject at first hand, and writes a scholarly and most interesting history. Beginning with Byrd, of Westover, whose acidly sarcastic "History of the Dividing Line" constitutes the first comment on the rural population of the Deep South, he traces the subsequent development of a great literature dealing with this subject—the ante-bellum humorists, the sentimentalists of the immediate post-war era, the "New South" spokesmen, and the so-called "realists" of our own time—Faulkner, Stripling, Caldwell and others.

Though he does not say so, the moral appears to be that we have now swung full circle in this century-old barrage of criticism, and arrived again at the point of view of the ante-bellum humorist. ("Tobacco Road," for instance, is strangely reminiscent of works written long before.) While all this hubbub makes not the slightest impression on the personality most concerned, who is likely to be here when all his critics are dead and buried and, perhaps, completely forgotten.

To students of this subject the work is heartily recommended.

Who's Who In Colored America Now Off Press

10-22-39
Thomas Yensor, 2317 Newkirk avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., publisher of WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA, announces that the new Fifth Edition, 1938 to 1940, is now ready for delivery. It has 308 pages of the noted men and

women of the Race and 496 photos. On the "BELIEVE IT OR NOT" page, and among the many new Life Stories, is that of a noted surgeon. He enlisted as a Lieutenant in the World's War and for extreme bravery in service he was promoted to Captain in the field. A battle was raging, and many men were wounded, and this colored man without fear

10-22-39
went out in open area and against all gun fire, to stem the flow of blood of the wounded, thereby saving their lives. For this bravery he was awarded a Croix de Guerre from France and the Distinguished Cross of the United States. Who is this noted

10-22-39
man? He is Chief Surgeon T. Edward Jones of Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., the largest Colored Hospital in the United States. His accomplishments also shows that he has performed over 2000 major operations including the sewing of a heart. This is only one of the many new Life Stories that will be shown in the new Fifth Edition of WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA.

Makers of Jazz Music

JAZZMEN. Edited by Frederic Ramsey Jr. and Charles Edward Smith. Illustrated. 360 pp. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.75.

10-22-39
THE literature of jazz is increasing. The year has seen the publication of several books that have examined the history and methods of this distinctive American music. Now comes "Jazzmen," which seeks to tell the story of jazz through the lives of its eminent practitioners. Nine writers, including the two editors, have collaborated on this book, and each of them, we may take it, has drenched himself in the subject.

11-5-39
The jazzmen whom this book deals with are the players of the free, uninhibited, personalized music that thrived in the dives and the honky-tonks twenty, thirty and forty years ago and that has now attained tremendous national popularity. It is difficult to define this music more specifically. The editors and contributors of "Jazzmen" are agreed that the jazz they delight to honor is not the popular music written and played by hitherto accepted composers and performers.

Charles Edward Smith, in the opening pages of the book, speaks of the "new music that didn't have a name of its own." And later he says: "If you want to know why Ragtime (the first) wasn't jazz, and why uptown rags weren't just a new ragtime but had to wait for a trip up the barrel, well, listen to that horn. There's a little of it in Louis and in Joe Oliver and in Bunk. Maybe if you listen close there's a little of it here, between the covers of a book."

There is, between the covers of this book, a contagious enthusiasm for the music made by the jazzmen who played with originality and feeling and a creative freshness in their treatment of their instrument. There is the story of the men, Negro and white, in New Orleans who precipitated this movement in music, and there is the story of its spread up the Mississippi and across the continent. What is especially noteworthy about this book is its grasp of the environment from which this music emerged—the redlight district of Storyville in old New Orleans, the corrupt centers in the Midwest and East, the blowsy hideaways, the cheap and noisy barrooms, the lowdown cafés where a new and earthy music thrived.

The environment is etched in as a background for the lives of the heroes of this music—the gods and demigods of this new musical pantheon. "Bunk" Johnson, King Oliver, Buddy Bolden, Louis Armstrong, Bix Beiderbecke, the blues singers, the more recent crop of performers who are still very much in the public's ear—all are examined in this panorama of one phase of America's indigenous music.

The book is divided into four major sections—New Orleans, Chicago, New York and Hot Jazz Today. The contributors, besides the editors, are William Russell, Stephen W. Smith, E. Simms Campbell, Edward J. Nichols, Wilder Hobson, Otis Ferguson and Roger Pryor Dodge. Much of the material was obtained directly from the players who belonged to the pioneer era of the end of the nineteenth cen-

tury. "Like most lively and healthy arts," they say in their introduction, "jazz stirs up sharp critical differences, some of which appear contradictory, yet a surprising unanimity is found today among critics of hot music. Fortunately for jazz, fierce discussion is still the rule; as yet, standards haven't sifted down into dry dust, and no academy of jazz music has been founded. Until this happens, hope remains for it."

Even in this book there is passionate pleading for individual heroes. There is a burning intolerance of those who disagree about the music and its players. It is not surprising that this hostility is directed at people who refuse to listen or to hear this new music. It is, however, amusing and revealing to note that, in the final chapter, "Consider the Critics," Mr. Dodge lists the shortcomings as evaluators not only of the long-haired musicians but of the outstanding defenders of the case, even some of his fellow contributors. HOWARD TAUBMAN

NEW BOOK TO TELL STORY OF THE NEGRO IN SPORTS

By CARTER G. WOODSON

At last we have a long-desired account of what the Negro has done in sports—not only the feats themselves, but their social significance. We remember J. Francis Gregory and W. T. S. Jackson for what they have done in education, and we remember William H. Lewis as a lawyer who attained the distinction of being the first Negro to serve as Assistant United States Attorney General, but we have forgot that these men as pioneer athletes blazed the way for Negroes in sports. We are daily singing the praise of Paul Robeson as actor and singer; but we have forgot how he first became known as a star player on the gridiron.

A new book written by E. B. Henderson was scheduled to be released November 1 by the Associated Publishers, 1538 Ninth street, N. W., Washington.

Here in a long review pass the Negroes, both professional and amateur, who have distinguished themselves in all manner of sports—boxers, football stars, baseball players, track and field athletes, golfers and tennis experts, basketball artists, and athletes from all phases of sports in which Negroes have distinguished themselves.

have distinguished themselves. Henderson has sought not only to preserve the memory of feats performed by these athletic heroes but also to show the social significance of the contribution of Negro sportsmen to America and to the world.

In these pages are cited the thrilling episodes that have made Negroes and men and women of all other races thrill with joy. The colorful descriptions take the reader right on to the swirling field of action or recall to him the many heroes of worship of a by-gone day.

E. B. Henderson's qualifications for this task embrace a life-long career of preparation and experience in this field. For two years he was captain of a national championship basketball team. Urged by his former teacher, Miss Anita J. Turner, a pioneer in physical education, to enter this field after graduation from the Washington Normal school, he studied under Dr. Dudley Sargent at Harvard university, completed under-graduate work at Howard university, studied medicine at Howard, and received a graduate degree in physical education at Columbia university.

Starting as the first man of his race to become profession-

ally trained for school work in physical education, he now heads the department of health and physical education in the colored high schools of Washington, D. C. He is still officiating in track and football, and is probably the oldest official in point of years of officiating. He is president of the largest group of affiliated official bodies. To you who read these pages, the hope is that you will

BOOKS OF THE TIMES

By CHARLES POORE

A YEAR ago Sigmund Freud was ransomed from the new barbarians in Vienna. He was over 80. He was already certain, beyond any question, of an outstanding place as one of the most influential thinkers of his time. He might have settled down to the tranquillity of complete leisure in the refuge from hatred, prejudice and intolerance to which England had welcomed him, in St. John's Wood.

But he was not yet ready for any such mood of resignation. He still had important work to put before the world, a psychoanalytic study of the way religion may reflect man's deepest nature, a subject he had already touched upon, in part, in "Totem and Taboo." This new study had been begun in Vienna (B. H.), and put aside because the conclusions seemed unsuited to the time and place. It was completed in England, and now it is published as "Moses and Monotheism."

A New Book by Sigmund Freud

In "Moses and Monotheism" Dr. Freud sets forth with great clarity and persuasiveness his belief that Moses was an Egyptian, and from there proceeds to discuss the implications of that belief. He suggests that Moses brought to the people he led the idea of the one god that stemmed from the religion of the illustrious Egyptian, King Ikhnaton. (Or "King Akhnaton," as Mr. Strunsky called him in a fine satirical novel that drew lively parallels between that King's troubled reign and the life of Woodrow Wilson.)

It is for biblical scholars and historians to argue the ultimate validity of Dr. Freud's belief. He claims no infallibility. Indeed, though he is decisive in his conclusions, he shows a distinguished scholar's willingness to indicate the many possibilities of error in his reasoning. But it should be apparent to all that "Moses and Monotheism" is a brilliantly penetrating exploration at the roots of ideas that still shake our civilization.

We see in this book how the Freudian method—like it or not—can be brought to bear, apparently, on a good many different aspects of man's eternal struggle to understand himself, individually and in the mass.

It was recognized long ago that Freud's ideas had profoundly affected the novel. Thomas Mann—whose great "Joseph" cycle covers ground very near to Dr. Freud's present study—spoke of that importance in his essay on Freud published two years ago ("Freud, Goethe, Wagner").

Homage From Thomas Mann

Now, in "Homage to Sigmund Freud," a brief paper issued on the occasion of the publication of "Moses and Monotheism," Thomas Mann observes that: "Today no one any longer refers to Freudian theory as a therapeutic method, whether accepted or still disputed. Certainly its author never dreamed that it would outgrow the limits of the medical field and become a world movement embracing every possible field of learning

**MOSES AND MONOTHEISM. By Sigmund Freud. Translated by Katherine Jones. 218 pages. Knopf. \$3.*

and science; research in the history of literature and art, the history of religion, pre-history, mythology, anthropology, pedagogy, and so forth."

Dr. Mann believes that "the Freudian theory is one of the most important foundation stones for an edifice to be built by future generations, the dwelling of a freer and wiser humanity." And he notes the extraordinary irony that from the field of disease there comes this instrument of knowledge.

In the Mind of the Race

In "Moses and Monotheism" Dr. Freud gives a lucid and informing exposition of his psychoanalytic method in evaluating the distant sources of religious beliefs, going back through history into pre-history and the impressions he believes persist in the mind of the race.

His frame of reference for his speculations is wide. He bases some of his ideas about the noble birth and eventful life and violent death of Moses—which sound so mild when one reads them, and which may stir such strong controversy—on ancient writings outside the Bible as well as in it. He quotes Breasted and Weigall and Erman and Ernst Sellin and Sir James Frazier and a good many others.

Skeptics are anticipated at many points. For example, he himself raises the question whether it is necessary to invoke the influence of Moses on the final shape of the Jews' idea of their God—"whether it is not enough to assume a spontaneous development to a higher spirituality during a cultural life extending over many centuries."

This he answers with a comparison to the Greeks: "The same condition did not lead to monotheism with the Greek people, who were surely most gifted, but to a breaking up of polytheistic religion and to the beginning of philosophical thought." And he proceeds with analyses that impress one as the efforts of a scholar to find out, rather than the determination of a dogmatist to assert.

Traits of the Heroic Man

The contrast with the dogmatic method is shown in the section almost diffidently analyzing the nature of hero-worship, called "The Great Man," in which he brings his principles of psychoanalysis to bear. When he observes that "now it begins to dawn on us that all the features with which we furnish the great man are traits of the father, that in this similarity lies the essence, which so far has eluded us, of the great man," one recalls the popular theory that the American Indians used to refer to our earlier Presidents as Great White Fathers, and that you often speak of the first leaders of this Republic as the Founding Fathers.

As Dr. Freud has been the first to anticipate, there will be those who cannot accept all his conclusions. Yet to greet with new prejudice a man who has just come away from a citadel of bigotry would be a discourtesy beyond understanding. There should be none who will not find his brilliantly speculative pages uncommonly interesting and stimulating to read.

Gamble's Hundred, a Novel Of South's Poor Farmers

GAMBLE'S HUNDRED by Clifford Dowdey. Little, Brown and Co. \$2.50.

Reviewed by Harold Preece

So much literary apple sauce has come out of Virginia that it is almost a revelation to come across this volume which does not glorify Colonel Carter and his goatee eternally damp with mint juleps.

Gamble's Hundred is no elegy for the Virginia gentry.

There are no obedient slaves singing happily under the magnolias and the "gentlemen" of Clifford Dowdey's portrayal are something less than high-minded cavaliers.

It is a realistic picture which this author draws of the foundations of the great estates in the Old Dominion. Civil war had flared in Virginia in 1676 as the rebellious small farmers and the indentured bondsmen took up arms against Governor Berkeley and the cavaliers under the leadership of young Nathaniel Bacon. The final suppression of that revolt—first of many armed struggles of the American people—laid the way for further land grabs on the part of the

gentle school of Southern writers to whom feudalism was a system fixed as immutable as the stars. There is all the resentment of the anti-tidewater folk in Mr. Dowdey's picture of Sidney Frane, who has bought his way into the aristocracy by a mixture of fawning and going tricks with money. There is the flare of Nathaniel Bacon in Ballard's voice when he asks Frane: "Do you wonder why others did not own a hundred field slaves

Christopher Ballard, the surveyor of Gamble's Hundred, is really a type buried for centuries by the

One hopes that this author, typ-interest with the white "renters and ical of many who are arising in the Negroes," they are yet the peo- South to challenge legend with fact, ple whose hands will help to raise will do another volume on the South and the whole nation.

and ten thousand acres in one piece? Or do you wonder at all about those others who have thought too long on living, on love and desire and hate, to scheme with precision and accumulate? Suppose your miserly grandfather had loved too much the touch of a musket and hated too much the injustice of a British governor?"

on Kirby's, whose daughter, Dorothy, Ballard finds after the hectic affair of silk and gossamer with Frane's wife.

For the Kirby's are still a vital part of the South whether they raise tobacco in Virginia or cotton in Texas. Blinded during the last two centuries to their community of

A New Book by Sigmund Freud

Homage From Thomas Mann

In the Mind of the Race

This he answers with a comparison to the Greeks: "The same condition did not lead to Gnosticism with the Greek people, who were assuredly most gifted, but to a breaking up of polytheistic religion and to the beginning of philosophical thought." And he proceeds with analyses that impress one as the efforts of a scholar to find out, rather than the determination of a dogmatist to assert.

AS DR. Freud has been the first to anticipate, there will be those who cannot accept all his conclusions. Yet to greet with new prejudice a man who has just come away from a citadel of bigotry would be a discourtesy beyond understanding. There should be none who will not find his brilliantly speculative pages uncommonly interesting and stimulating to read.

GAMBLE'S HUNDRED by Clifford Dowdley. Little, Brown and Co. \$2.50.

Reviewed by Harold Preece

Gambie's Hundred is no elegy for the Virginia gentry.

It is a realistic picture which this legislation passed in the House of author draws of the foundations of Burgessess and Council imposing the great estates in the Old Do-high taxes on the poorer planters minion. Civil war had flared in were met with burnings of the big Virginia in 1676 as the rebellious mansions and their tobacco store- small farmers and the indentured houses. b-24-39

bondsmen took up arms against Governor Berkeley and the cavaliers under the leadership of young Nathaniel Bacon. The final suppression of that revolt—first of many armed struggles of the American people—laid the way for further land grabs on the part of the type buried for centuries by the

For the Kirbys are still a vital part of the South whether they raise tobacco in Virginia or cotton in Texas. Blinded during the last two centuries to their community of

There is all the resentment of the anti-tidewater folk in Mr. Dowdey's picture of Sidney Frane, who has bought his way into the aristocracy by a mixture of fawning and doing tricks with money. There is the flare of Nathaniel Bacon in Ballard's voice when he asks Frane:

"Do you wonder why others did not own a hundred field slaves

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
June 12, 1939
Out Of The South

This is the land of poor wages in the midst of plenty, of ignorance at the door of opportunity, of exquisite culture and lewd barbarism, of high birth-rates and frightful mortality, of killing work and easy living, of thoughtlessness when thought is needed. This is the breeding place of exaggerated types and opposites, the home of the great statesman and the vacuous windbag compelling his thousands. Here is the home of the Negro liberator and the avenging lyncher, here the miscegenator and the racial purist, the philosopher and the holy-roller, the man of common sense like Johnny Johnson, and the blazing idiot; here the ambitious educator and those who spit on all his efforts, the florid aristocrat and his hungry hound dog, the musical and imaginative genius whipped back to his endless furrow; here the starveling share-cropper and the machinery plantation, the pure democrat and the blighted one-gallus man; here the home of the first American dream upon this continent—a nation of liberty and free men and justice unto all.

In song and story, in history and criticism, in sociology and economics, in surveys and maps and graphs, in thousands of books and pictures of every sort and name the writers of America have of recent years sought to interpret this mysterious section, to define its meaning to the world and prepare a cure for its many ills. Lately the President of the United States has himself joined the number. And out of all these inquiries the true nature of this strange region we call the South is to be found. And the evils that fly up out of it like the wheeling buzzards will be finally driven off, and the carrion of ignorance and poverty now corrupting the body politic will be cleansed away. Let us hope so. Let us work to bring it to pass.—From the Preface to "Out of the South," the Life of a People in Dramatic Form, by Paul Green, published by Harper and Brothers.

History Of Tuskegee
Now Off The Press
6-22-39

Miss Annette Howard, one of Tuskegee's oldest and best beloved citizens, has completed the writing of a history of the town of Tuskegee, which is now off the press and being offered for sale.

This neat and attractively compiled booklet has been appropriately entitled by Miss Howard "Truths and Traditions of Old Tuskegee" and adequately covers the history of our town from its beginning, dwelling particularly in Miss Annette's charming style on the churches, schools and older homes of the town.

The booklet contains sixty-four pages of interesting, entertaining and valuable reading matter and numbers of photographs of scenes of the past and present of Tuskegee.

Many interested citizens have purchased copies of the book from Miss Annette, and, if you have not gotten your copy, which we are sure you will want, when you see it.

you can reserve a copy by calling Miss Annette at Tuskegee. Phone 137-J or by calling at her residence.

Publish Cayton's
Book on Negro
and Labor Union

Horace Cayton, research worker and Rosenwald fellow at the University of Chicago, in his book, "Black Workers and the New Unions" just published, states that Negro workers can be the deciding factors in determining whether the CIO or the A. F. of L. or neither will win the present struggle to organize the meat-packing industry.

Cayton's book, written in collaboration with George R. Mitchell, assistant administrator of the Farm Security Administration contains material gathered by the authors in a study for the Department of the Interior. It is the first book published written on Negro labor since the formation of the CIO and therefore gives a most up-to-date treatment of the question.

Then And Now



Dr. W. E. B. DuBois whose most recent book, "Black Folk Then and Now," has just been published by Henry Holt and Company. It is an account of the culture of the Negro from the past to the present.

—(ANP).

SCIENTIST IS
PRAISED FOR
PUBLICATION

Writes on Science
Of Life

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—(Amal.)—Dr. Ernest Everett Just, Spingarn Medalist and professor of biology and zoology, Howard university, is being hailed this week by the scientific world because of the publication of his monumental work, "The Biology of the Cell Surface."

It is, in non-scientific terms, a discussion of the Science of Life. Dr. Just is generally regarded in the scientific world as being closer to the mystery of the beginnings of life than any other scientist in the world. From a purely biological point of view, he presents a thesis which sets a new goal for biology. He unravels the problems of animal development, exposes them singly, defines them, and relates them to the activity of the cell surface and to the larger questions: What is life and how does life reveal itself?

Dr. Just is an experimental embryologist of thirty years' experience, has a peculiar talent for handling living eggs and observing vital processes. This talent together with his rare analytical mind has made him known in biological circles throughout the world. He has also an exceptional ability to express abstract truth with simplicity and clearness and thus relate it to human experience. In this book he brings his readers into an arena of conflicting biological thought, expressing himself with such clearness that all can follow his argument.

The conception upon which this book is built, Dr. Just says, did not come fully until 1930 while enjoying the hospitality of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institut fur Biologie at Berlin-Dahlem. There he fell under the inspiration of Adolph von Harnack's personality. He feels that his work was influenced by these rich experiences of personal contact.

"The studies which gave rise to my conception" he states, "were made during some twenty years

largely at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.; some few were made at the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy. For the support of many of these researches I am indebted to the late Mr. Julius Rosenwald. However, this book could have not been finished but for the spontaneous and sympathetic understanding of my work shown by Dr. F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation. A grant from this corporation made possible a year's study necessary to complete the work. I have further been sustained and encouraged by many friends, biologists, medical men, and others outside of these fields."

The book contains 42 illustrations, 116 figures, tables, and a complete bibliography, 392 pages. Undoubtedly, this final scientific achievement will assure him a permanent place in the field of biology. P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Inc., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., are the publishers.

Doxey Wilkerson's
Book Offers Study
Of Neglected Youth

Howard University Professor Completes
Survey Of 18 States By Appointment
Of President Roosevelt

(By Hazel L. Griggs for ANP)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Startling data on the handicapped children of the United States, in the segregated school area, some 18 southern states, is brought before the public in a recent government publication, compiled by Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education at Howard university. This study is the outgrowth of investigations made for the Advisory Committee on Education, a committee appointed by the president in 1936 to study educational conditions in the United States.

Prof. Wilkerson's study, "Special Problems of Negro Education," deals with the educational dilemma of the Negro, giving attention to applied to new situations. The passing on of leaders—white and colored—who have helped blaze a way for Negro enrollment, where compulsory attendance laws are lax, fluctuating school terms, irregularity of

attendance, poorly equipped schools and other cumulative handicaps surrounding Negro students in segregated school sections. The study points out that the fact that one tenth of 8,000,000 southern children between the ages of 7 and 15 in 1930 were not enrolled in school, over 16 per cent of them being Negro children. Together with this disproportionately large percentage of school-age children out of school, there existed in many states the added handicap of relatively short terms for these pupils who were enrolled. The resulting effect, says Mr. Wilkerson, was "lower standards of scholastic achievement on the part of Negro pupils."

BIBLIOGRAPHY-1939

Johnson City, Tenn. Press
March 9, 1939

STRUGGLE FOR STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM

Not long ago *The Press* was favored with a handsomely bound copy of a booklet, of which the author requested a review. The book was "The Struggle for a State System of Public Schools in Tennessee," and it was written by Andrew David Holt and published by the Tennessee Book Company of Nashville.

Press of other affairs has prevented the request for a review being acted upon as promptly as we would like, but we are glad to be able at last to pay tribute to a work accomplished with painstaking care and bearing every evidence of genuine scholarship.

Mr. Holt, who is secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Education Association, has written a highly interesting account of "forces, agencies and activities which have been responsible for the passage of Tennessee's educational laws since 1903."

The state has had a public school system since 1873, but Mr. Holt points out that the legislature of 1903 was first to make appropriations for elementary schools. Two years later it made its first appropriation for support of the University of Tennessee. In 1909 there was passed a general education bill, which established three normal schools in which white teachers were trained. Also passed was an appropriation for the Agricultural and Industrial School for Negroes.

In 1913 the legislature increased the appropriation for public education to one-third the gross revenue. This was also the year which saw the state's first compulsory education law put into effect. Later legislative sessions resulted in the levying of additional state taxes; additional appropriations for support of the system and appropriation of millions of dollars for buildings and setting up of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute.

Fourteen years ago a more comprehensive general education law was passed, and arrangements were made for a junior college and another normal school. In 1933 a general survey of the school system was ordered.

Some of the findings of the survey as made by Mr. Holt are:

A reduction of 66 per cent in illiteracy; nine months term for more than 600 high schools having a total enrollment of 112,000; elementary schools with annual terms of eight and nine months; an increase, amounting to more than 300 per cent, in salaries of teachers; better paid county superintendents; an increasing number of expert supervisors; 5,000 students in the state university; 5,500 in state colleges; and an increase of 1,400 per cent in schools of higher

learning. These facts are encouraging as showing much progress has been made in the past generation. When the twentieth century dawned, 20 per cent of the people in Tennessee were illiterate, school terms in many counties were less than five months, the total value of all school property was less than \$5,000,000, and the average rural teacher was paid \$150 a year.

Truly, we have come a long way. But, as Mr. Holt points out, there is still much room for improvement.

Dr. DuBois Author

Of New Book

NEW YORK—(C)—Henry Holt and Company has announced for Spring publication a new book by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, "Black Folk—Then and Now", a new world history of the Negro; and the Macmillan company has also announced for Spring publication a new novel by Arna Bontemps, "Drums at Dusk", based on the slave insurrection of San Domingo. Mr. Bontemps wrote the novel, "God Sends Sunday", some years ago. Lafayette

EATON TO RECEIVE

\$1,500 DUKE PRIZE

Annual Dinner Of Friends Of Duke University Library To Be Held Tonight

For his manuscript entitled "Freedom of Thought in the Old South," submitted in the Duke university press centennial competition, Dr. Clement Eaton, of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., will be formally presented with a prize of \$1,500 this evening in conjunction with the annual dinner of the Friends of the Duke University Library. The dinner will be at 6:30 p. m. in the university Union.

Prof. A. M. Schlesinger of Harvard university, chairman of the final committee of judges for the press award, will be the guest speaker at the dinner, his subject

being "The Evolution of the American."

Dr. Eaton's manuscript, adjudged the best among more than 40 submitted, will be published by the Duke press in the near future. The winning author is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Winston-Salem. He led his class in scholarship at the University of North Carolina. Continuing his studies as a graduate student in history and English at Harvard he was awarded a Sheldon traveling fellowship in Europe. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Harvard in 1929. Before going to Lafayette he taught at Whitman college and Clark university.

As chairman of the committee of judges Professor Schlesinger will make the presentation of the award. Manuscripts submitted in the contest were restricted to those dealing with the social, literary or artistic history of the United States.

At the dinner tonight Prof. B. Harvie Branscomb, director of the Duke libraries, will speak briefly with reference to library development at Duke during the year.

Following the dinner the formal opening of the centennial exhibit of the university library will be observed, the exhibit consisting to a large extent to items, from the George Washington Flowers collection of southern americana.

In addition to Professor Schlesinger on the committee of judges were Dr. Merle Eugene Curti, professor of history in Teachers college, Columbia university, and Dr. Norman Foerster, professor of English, University of Iowa.

Arrangements for the competition were in charge of a committee composed of the following Duke faculty members: Professors W. T. Laprade, history, chairman; Clarence Gohdes, American literature; Calvin B. Hoover, dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences; J. B. Hubbell, American literature; Charles S. Sydnor, history; Frank de Vyver, economics; and Robert H. Woody, history.

BOOK OFFERS NEW EDUCATION

Human Side of a People and The Right Name, By Raphael P. Powell, The Philomath Co., 224 West 135th street, New York; 399 pp. \$3.00.

Since the discovery of America, perhaps no single word in the English language has been discussed more widely than the word "NEGRO." White citizens as well as the race itself have been asking by what name should people of African descent be called. *Human Side of a People* settles this perplexing question for the first time.

Human Side of a People points out that race prejudice has placed a sentiment of inferiority upon the word NEGRO. Conceived in that sentiment, and taught in its precepts, the race innocently believes itself NEGRO like children who believe in the existence of Santa Claus. It shows that people think themselves NEGRO because they have been taught to believe that they are NEGROES for more than 300 years. It is no wonder then, that many will never see the difference. But *Human Side of a People* reminds us that man can rise no higher than his thoughts.

Human Side of a People deals with the subject in a manner never before treated by any author. It settles the question of whether or not the right name is NEGRO; and does so definitely, without "ifs and buts." It tells just what the name means and proves its application with 84 illustrations.

The author is a graduate of Northeastern University and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Turning from pharmacy, he spent five years in law, following which he was employed at New York University as a research worker in the department of Educational Sociology.

By LIVINGSTON WELCH
FRUSTRATION AND AGGRESSION. By John Dollard, Neal Miller, O. H. Mowrer, Robert Sears in Collaboration with Clellan Ford, Carl Hovland and Richard Sollenberger. 190 pp. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.

THE authors of this study present the basic postu-

late that aggression is always a consequence of frustration. By means of the anecdotal method and clearly arranged rationalization they point to manifestations of this sequence in almost every field of human behavior. They interpret aggression as assuming many forms and as being affected by other psychological factors. The latter are divided into four groups—those governing the strength of instigation to aggression, those related to the inhibition of aggressive acts, those determining the object toward which aggression is directed and the form the aggression takes and those related to the reduction of instigation to aggression.

The strength of aggression, they contend, should vary directly with the strength to the frustrated response, with the degree of interference related to the frustrated response and according to the number of frustrated response sequences. The strongest instigation aroused by a frustration, they maintain, is to acts of aggression directed against the agent perceived to be the source of the frustration. In connection with the last two factors they add that the inhibition of acts of direct aggression is a further frustration which instigates aggression against the agent perceived to be responsible for this inhibition, while the expression of any act of aggression is a catharsis that reduces the instigation to all other acts of aggression.

These principles laid down in the first three chapters are not so revolutionary as to be unacceptable on the basis of personal anecdotes and general descriptions of human behavior that follow. Some of the most interesting implications are that prostitution probably saves a great many women from becoming criminals in the strict sense of the term in so far as this form of behavior serves as an outlet for aggression

which might otherwise be more violent (an opinion that has been repeated many times before). The authors, however, add the embellishment that, as women become less dependent economically upon men in society, chastity seems to be less highly valued and the need for prostitution accordingly diminishes. As this occurs and women are forced in turn to other sources, their crime rate shows a decided tendency to increase. (No statistics are given to support this statement.)

Militarism, they contend, in virtue of the inhibitions it entails is likely to increase criminality. Here they quote Hausner's statement that during peace time the criminality of soldiers is twenty-five times as great as the criminality of civilians. (The converse of their propositions would be that anarchy should increase respect for law.) Lastly, they treat of race prejudice as a form of aggression and describe certain forms of gratification that a frustrated people obtain in totalitarian States where the individual becomes indoctrinated with the notion that no matter how irksome a task may be it is an integral and important part of the scheme of empire. From no angle is this book to be compared with the brilliant experimental work that the authors have done in the past.

HARPERS



The life and times of five typical American towns—a brand-new slant of American history and one of the most brilliant and penetrating documents of our times.

James 4-16-39
Henry Holt & Co.
FIVE CITIES

By GEORGE R. LEIGHTON

Omaha, Seattle, Shenandoah, Louisville, Birmingham—George Leighton sets down their biographies in a thrillingly exciting book. Five great industries with nation-wide ramifications center 'round these towns. The whole of America's development is implicit in their stories. George Leighton covers the ground from the bloody strife of frontier war and the rampaging excitement of boom-time industry to the growth of the tremendous robber baronies of today. "Essential," says *Louis Adamic*. "Brilliant," says *Harold Laski*. "Sensational," said readers of *Harpers Magazine* when parts appeared there. Illustrated. \$3.50

trade and the modern lot of Negroes in the world, he comes to grips with the fundamental issues of our time as they appear to a people still economically unenfranchised in great sections of society. "The problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line," he declares, and documents his case.

For those who feel that the been wholly or partially Negro white race is the only important in derivation. From the time of one that the world has known, Egypt's great queen, Nefertari, this volume is required reading. For those who realize that the case of world-wide importance — the for human equality of opportunity names of Toussaint L'Ouverture, rests upon knowledge and understanding of Jean Christophe, and the Mahdi standing, Professor DuBois's book among the warriors. The Church will be an invaluable survey of a has had Negro saints—St. Bene-neglected field. It is written with dict the Moore and St. Martin of a high sincerity and without spe-Porres. The list of writers is a eial pleading."

CALVIN'S DIGEST

DR. DUBOIS' BOOK

All of us can take pride in the splendid feature given to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' latest book, "Black Folk Then and Now," by the New York Herald Tribune on Wednesday morning, June 14. Not only is the whole book column given over to a review of the work, but a fine photograph of Dr. DuBois appears in the column.

The new book, published by Henry Holt & Co., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, contains 401 pages and is "the story of the Negro peoples of the world, from prehistoric times to the present, is one which few of us, white or black, are familiar," say the publishers. And the publishers go on: "Yet this is far from being a mere work of scholarship. It will come as a surprise to white readers to learn how many of the great his-

torical figures of the past have long one. Both Alexandre Dumas and Pushkin had Negro blood in their veins. The contributions of by Dr. DuBois to get into the the Negro people to sculpture, hands of white people as well as music, and the art are only be-the hands of Negroes. It will be ginning to be recognized. unfortunate if Negroes themselves "Professor DuBois is nowhere neglect the reading of this won-in the course of this book an apol-derful story. ogist for his people. He attempts, without rancor, to restore the Negro his rightful place in the human story. More than that, in a series of powerful chapters in the slave

Cotton Mills And Workers

FACES WE SEE, by Mildred Gwin doing the same things that people in Barnwell. Photographs by Billy Baker. Published by the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, Gastonia, N. C., 1939. 112 pages—\$3.00.

Those who think of the South only in terms of the "Nation's Economic Problem No. 1," and more particularly, of cotton mill employes as a group of illiterate, half-starved, and unkempt people, will find this book a revelation. Through the medium of narrative based on actual records, and a comprehensive display of unposed photographs, it:

Effectively answers the often unfair charges hurled at the cotton mill industry.

Reveals what mill people, particularly those of the combed yarn mills, do outside working hours.

Shows much of the mill workers' home, church, school, and community environments.

Reveals the enormous changes effected in raising living standards.

Demonstrates, by means of photographs, what is meant by "combed yarn," and—

Gives a concise, informative, and interesting history of the Southern combed yarn industry.

While the book chiefly concerns the combed yarn industry in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas it represents to a considerable degree, the improvements to be found in the cotton mill industry of the South, as a whole.

In the first section of the book Mrs Barnwell describes the background and beginning, of the combed yarn industry. She tells how families some of which had been able to save as much as \$1.00 a year, came down from the highlands—rolling their "belongings" with them in a hogshead—to work in a cotton mill; how a serious labor shortage came about and mill owners stole one another's labor; how, after this practice brought on tragedy, an agreement was reached; how pioneers, short on cash but long on foresight, pooled their resources to build mills; how script payments began—and ended; and how labor laws, inch by inch, removed undesirable practices, especially in the employment of women and children.

In the second section, "From Bale to Bolt," the layman is given a good idea of the intricate processes through which cotton must pass before it becomes a finished product of high quality. Here, especially, do the photographs assist the reader in understanding what, otherwise, might be an involved, technical, explanation.

The third section, which is one of the most interesting, "goes behind the scenes" and takes the reader into the home of a mill family. What is found there? People of integrity and character, living normal, simple, American lives. Modern conveniences, such as electric refrigerators, fans, washing machines, and radios. And old people, middle-aged people, and young people,

A Spacious Novel of South Africa

David Rame's "Wine of Good Hope" Is a Rich and Varied Pageant Of Contemporary Life

WINE OF GOOD HOPE. By David Rame. 511 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

By JANE SPENCE SOUTHRON

THIS is a book of world adventure whose nucleus and inspiration are among the loveliest spots on earth—the wine country near Cape Town. The Cape is not the only part of South Africa we get. There is a trek—modern style, out by ox wagon—through wild territory and across a valley bottom with a river in sudden, death-dealing spate. And there is a desperate I. D. B. (illicit diamond buying) expedition up the south-west coast, from Follom way. As distinguished from Stuart Cloete's "The Turning Wheels" and Francis Brett Young's "They Seek a Country," this is the actual South Africa of our own time, the country itself hardly more tamed in its physical aspects, but that section of the people with whom we are concerned a highly civilized, modern product, with international outlook but differentiated from other cultured races of today by their centuries-old French-Huguenot-Dutch background.

"David Rame" is, here, doing duty for a South African name which calls up memories of French Hock, the beautiful mountain-farm district not very far from Cape Town, where, in this or the other old farmhouse, one used to find—and still may, perhaps—portraits of fine-featured Huguenot-French ancestors, and, living on and working the farm, descendants showing, in face, build and characteristics, no inconsiderable later admixture of Cape Dutch blood. Such a family are the Lemaire, whose vast wine farm, "Languedoc" in the Constantia region just outside of

Cape Town proper, is the center of the world-flung action and the mental agitation of "Wine of Good Hope."

In one respect this novel is a sequel to both Francis Brett Young's and Stuart Cloete's, which dealt with the violent upheaval and trek eastward and northward of South African Dutch and French-Dutch families in quest of freedom. They came from as far west as Paarl, near Cape Town. But some, too rich, too comfortably settled, stayed behind and made friends with their enemies. The curse of the Lemaire exemplifies one of the consequences. From generation to generation the wander-fever that their ancestors had resisted seized their men, and they left home. It became a family tradition that the wine business should be in the hands of the wives, whether of French or Dutch stock, whom they abandoned.

"Wine of Good Hope" is the story of young Tony Lemaire's passion for Languedoc and of his dream of making again the old lapsed world-renowned Constantia wine which had been replaced, since Gladstone's abolition of the protective duties killed it, by inferior vintages. It is, also, the story of the love between him and Lowell Marlowe, daughter of a man high up in the English civil service, and of her refusal to be bound to him because she will not be sacrificed as the Lemaire women had been; of his break-away, egged on by Tonia, the sister who wants to rule Languedoc; of his search, globe-girdle, for the father from whom nothing had been heard for years, and of the adventures, many of them hair-raising, all packed with interest, that befell him in South America, Southeastern Asia,

Gibraltar, London, New York, Maine and the Pyrenees Basque region.

The climax of the adventure-action, but not of the romance, which returns for its satisfying dénouement to Languedoc, with which we have never been out of touch, takes in one of the most dramatic episodes of the Spanish war, the catastrophic bombing, in June, 1938, of Beltran's so-called "Lost Division," which had entrenched itself in a Pyrenees Mountain pocket believed to be impregnable. The net result of the entire odyssey, after deducting the exceptionally delightful and human story which underlies and runs through it, is to bring South Africa into very close relationship with the best to be found in the civilization of today. In Tony Lemaire we have epitomized a nation young in spirit but old in tradition seeking to apprehend a world of strangely juxtaposed variety, playing its difficult but always exciting part in it but holding on with instinctive tenacity to everything that is finest in its own time-bequeathed legacy.

The book bears the vivid and unmistakable imprint of intimate acquaintance with background. It does not surprise us to learn that the author, in 1926 at the age of 22, set out on a world exploration which coincides almost exactly with Tony's, working his way, as Tony does, wherever he wanted to go or stay. But while the journey is autobiographical the story, both in its episodes and characterization, is clearly the fruit of first-rate creative ability.

The characterization, especially of the more important members of the dramatic cast, the Lemaire and their friends, is outstandingly good. Tonia, a born intriguer with an insatiable love of power, no feeling and a succession of



From the Jacket Design for "Wine of Good Hope."

spineless lovers. Meg, with "the brain of a hen" and a lovely empty face. Marion, their and Tony's unpredictable, posturing mother. Tony, a dreamer with oats to sow. (He sowed them, all right, world round.) Grim, the old grandmother who ruled Languedoc majestically from her chair under the oak, and saw through—and circumvented when it suited her—all Tonia's manoeuvres to oust her. The wittily amusing Cloete twins, young men who do everything jointly and are devoted to Languedoc, Grim, Tony and Lowell. And Peter Marlowe, surely the most understanding father ever girl had.

All through there is a continuous succession of rousing happenings. A fire that burned out Tony's vineyards, blasted his hopes and was the primary cause

of his wandering. A stampede of cattle in the Andes, with Tony under the hooves. A storm off Maine and Tony and Lowell within an inch of death. But best of all is the quiet scene when Tony learns that he has achieved his ambition.

New Bontemps Novel To Be Broadcast

CHICAGO (ANP)—Mrs. Ethel Reid Winsor, director of the Know Your Authors program, has just acquired radio rights to permit broadcast in dramatic form, of scenes from the forthcoming Arna Bontemps novel, "Drums at Dusk." The broadcast, scheduled for 8:45 p. m., May 6, comes four days after publication of the historical tale which Mr. Bontemps has been writing during the past year with the aid of a Julius Rosenwald fellowship.

Unlike most radio programs devoted to the newest books, Mrs. Winsor's combines a four-minute interview with the author of the dramatization of high lights from the book. Her use of "Drums at Dusk" will put on the air a period and a people not frequently found in current fiction.

The novel deals with the love of an aristocratic young friend of the Negroes for an orphan girl befriended by the overseer of the famous plantation on which Toussaint L'Ouverture was coachman. It depicts the opulent colonial life of the Creoles and comes to a climax with the Negro insurrection.

He Ignored Racial Limits In His Literary Debut



IF the unusual is news—here it is. William Attaway, a native of Mississippi, is author of "Let Me Breathe Thunder", recently published by Doubleday, Doran.

The distinction lies in the fact that Attaway's novel is one of the few such literary efforts—where a Negro has written a novel the chief characters of which are white.

His first novel is the story of Step and Ed, young men with no childhood behind them, no security before them, and of Hi-Boy, a little Mexican of ten who brings to these vagrants a glimpse of unguessed integrities.

JULIUS ROSENWALD



The Life of a Practical Humanitarian

By M. R. WERNER

Author of Barnum, Brigham Young, etc.

The story of a great humanitarian and one of America's most distinguished citizens. The inspiring career of Julius Rosenwald, as head of Sears, Roebuck, as benefactor to the Negro, as national leader, and as a truly great man. \$3.50

Harcourt, Brace and Company Publishers

Francis Griswold's Big Book Is A Cavalcade Of Carolina

The Comm- Appeal
A SEA ISLAND LADY. By Francis Griswold. William Morrow & Co. \$3. Nine years ago the advent of "Tides of Malvern" gave promise of a fuller, richer chronicle of South Carolina. In this his second novel, Francis Griswold has paid high tribute to the coastal section of his adopted Southland. His love for the sea islands, the people and scenes shines through this big novel. *Memphis*

It is a cavalcade of this part of the South. Beginning with the closing years of the Civil War, it brings the Fenwick and Bramwell families up into the nineteen twenties. *11-19-39*

Centering on Emily Moffet, who came South with her missionary husband to minister to the freed slaves, the story is alive with really human characters. There is the indomitable "Miss Sophie," her brother, Joseph Bramwell, the much-loved Dr. (Rusty) Stewart, cousin of Stephen Fenwick, whom Emily married after the murder of her husband.

Carpetbaggers, misguided missionaries, bewildered freedmen and "buckras" are brought to life. Reconstruction indignities, pride in poverty, heroism in disaster, all are recounted in a fine sweeping style. Emily's gradual breaking down of the prejudices against her for being a Yankee, her valiant efforts to bring order and a livelihood out of confusion and destitution are simply but deeply told.

Mr. Griswold knows his subject convincingly—he handles it lovingly.

The setting is for the greater part in the town of Beaufort and the islands along the coast nearby, although there is a charming picture of Newport in the gay nineties era.

Almost as vivid as the character of Emily is that of her husband, Stephen Fenwick. His handicap, a war wound, his climb to riches, his inability to meet disaster and the subsequent disintegration, followed by a slow regeneration, are sympathetically handled.

The Gullah talk of the colored folk is skillfully and lightly woven into the book. A big book, a rich one. The moral is: "Gratitude was the final response that life called for. Gratitude for the very briefness of living that made it so precious. Gratitude, above all

else, for friends. For those loved ones living and gone, those companions, known and unknown, who gave life its truest meaning, and made the havoc road to doom a journey of strangeness and wonder." **GEORGIA TEAGUE.**
Mrs. W. C. Teague.

Poet in Raleigh



A FEATURE OF THE BOOK Week observance at the Richard B. Harrison library in Raleigh, N. C. was the appearance of Armand Bontemps, novelist and poet. Mr. Bontemps is the most outstanding member of the race who has written especially for children. While in the city he spoke at St. Augustine College and Shaw University. Mr. Bontemps is seen here examining one of his books, while another of his works, "Fat-Faced Boy," is on display at the right.



Today's --BOOK--

ULIUS ROSENWALD, the Life of a Practical Humanitarian, by M. R. Werner. Harper & Brothers, New York. 367 pp. \$3.50

Reviewed by EUGENE ANDERSON

11-24-39
Julius Rosenwald made Sears, Roebuck one of the greatest wealth-producing single businesses in America; but he was not considered a brilliant man. He had a remarkable judgment, and an exceptional organizing ability. The business was headed for the rocks, perhaps, because Sears, its advertiser, was a sales promoter whose advertisements disappointed customers. And Sears told Roebuck on one occasion, "Honesty is the best policy. I have tried both ways." Sears was bringing a bad reputation into many other transactions. Rosenwald, a clothing merchant in New York, went to Chicago as a one-fourth partner, and at once began to build a reputation for honesty for the business of Sears, Roebuck. "Money back without question, if you don't like what you get from us." This motto brought confidence and patronage. And the company produced millionaires among the stockholders as well as the head men. Roebuck lost out and was afterwards an employee. Rosenwald was ashamed of the wealth he gained personally, and gave away sixty-three million dollars. He became chairman of the advisory committee to help the government conduct the World War, one of the dollar-a-year men; and he stopped his hundred thousand dollar salary as president of Sears, Roebuck and undertook to teach the government how to buy goods in the most economical way during an emergency rush such as war requires. Then congress tried to pass a resolution to prevent the big industrialists on the committee from trading with concerns in which they held financial interests. Rosenwald, having induced the committeemen to serve with him, resented this effort and gave out a condemnatory interview. He objected to implications of profiteering. This riled the congressmen, and Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi made the following speech in the senate:

11-24-39
"Mr. President, I am not inclined to criticize harshly this man. On the contrary, he challenges my sense of charity. His stupid utterances are but the emanations from a mind uninformed and a spirit inflated with the vanity of riches. They are but the manifestation of that contemptuous regard which the purse-proud individual usually entertains for an honest man in public life who dares to do his duty to his country. His conduct is the impudence of ignorance, the arrogance of great wealth—the bad manners of a plutocratic vulgarian, I think it calls for action on the part of the senate. Senators cannot preserve their self-respect and have anything to do with such an ill-mannered, coarsely bred creature, and I shall be glad to vote for a resolution requesting that he withdraw altogether from the government service."

But the author of the book admits that Mr. Rosenwald was a blunderer in politics, though a great philanthropist, seeking with such people as Jane Addams of Hull House fame, to find and uproot the cause of social evils and human distress. The reader will think it strange that in this search for the way to do the greatest good, Rosenwald belonged to that school of thought

which classifies human beings with potatoes, to be bought at the cheapest market price. In a senate investigation by his own state, he said low wages had nothing to do with vice; he was convinced of this because people who have plenty go wrong just as those on starvation wages, or those without employment. His heart was touched for everybody in distress except his employees. There he thought "business was business," and no good business man would pay more than the prevailing wage, or what the labor could be hired for.

Aside from this government and society-destroying idea that gets into the capitalistic systems, the reader's sympathy is with Mr. Rosenwald. He later modified his attitude and adopted a bonus system. He and his firm did more to elevate the Negro standard of living and morals in America than almost anybody else, the work being done through Booker T. Washington. In thousands of Negro homes hang side by side the likenesses of Abraham Lincoln, Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald. The Sears, Roebuck firm spent so many millions on the Negro's aid, enemies began to spread the libel through the rural sections that the firm was composed of Negroes. This, however, was a falsehood invented by competitors.

The book is a history of many important movements in America. You sometimes wonder why they were brought in, but after awhile you will find Rosenwald and his money showing up. The writer has ability to entertain and instruct, no matter what chapter he is covering.

A BIOGRAPHER'S ESTIMATE OF THE LATE JULIUS ROSENWALD

JULIUS ROSENWALD, THE LIFE
OF A PRACTICAL HUMANI-
TARIAN. By M. R. Werner. Har-

per. 381 pp. \$3.50.

June - June
By Richard M. Sands

IN JULIUS ROSENWALD, Author Werner found perhaps the most outstanding exponent of humanitarianism in modern times and, while great as the temptation must have been to see only the best in one so deeply enshrined in so many human hearts, your reviewer concludes that here, presented with the fidelity of an accomplished biographer, is the unvarnished portrait of a human and fallible figure who paradoxically, became one of the most distinguished and significant figures of his day.

The son of Westphalian emigres, Rosenwald was born at Springfield, Ill., in 1862 and, during the 70 years of his life, rose from a moderate clothing dealer to the head of the vast Sears, Roebuck and Company properties, whose phenomenal growth under his directing hand has never been equaled. From the man whose greatest desire was to earn \$15,000 a year ("\$5000 to be used for personal expenses, \$5000 to be laid aside, and \$5000 to go to charity"), he became a man of unlimited wealth, whose philanthropies exceeded \$63,000,000.

To both critics and admirers, to the millions whom he helped to help themselves, he typified the virtues and ideals of "the American way." His was the innate honesty which made him, on at least two occasions, pledge his personal assets to protect stockholders of his company, including thousands of employes who had placed their earnings in the company. Much of his success—in many parts of the country, the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue was "Gospel"—was due to his rigid policy of honest dealing, without public exploitation or political manipulation.

His was one of the rarest gifts—the ability to make others happy—and from personal letters, the author obtained many splendid views of this character which otherwise would be lost. This trait led to places of high honor and responsibility, including presidential appointment to the advisory council to the council of national defense and an appointment to France as representative of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Yet with all this, he retained his simplicity—the simplicity which gave him more courage than most of his contemporaries. A pioneer in work among negroes—resulting in development of universities and schools—in public health and other social reforms, he likewise was close to Jewish affairs, not only to local welfare problems but also to the growing international situation whose full force is being felt today.

Characteristic of his mental processes is his definition—if definition it may be called—of endowments. "Real endowments are not money, but ideas," he said. "Desirable and feasible ideas are of much more value than money." His philanthropies were given for special purposes only after Rosenwald had assured himself that a public need existed for such.

And yet this man, who admitted time and time again that he "didn't know how much money" he had, disclaimed all credit for his success and attributed it to luck. To a newspaperman in New Orleans (where Mrs. Edith Rosenwald Stern, one of his daughters, resides). Rosenwald said his success was because he got "an opportunity."

"I believe that success is 95 per cent luck and 5 per cent ability," he said. "I never could understand the popular belief that because a man makes a lot of money he has a lot of brains. Some very rich men who have made their own fortunes have been among the stupidest men I have ever met in my life. There are men in America today walking the streets, financial failures, who have more brains and more ability than I will ever have. I had the luck to get my opportunity. Their opportunity never came."

Giant of what may well be termed America's greatest era of expansion, Rosenwald made the most of his opportunity—have it either luck or ability—and generously shared the profits of it with society. Here is a candid and forceful biography of a figure whose chief interest lay in his home and family, and the author brings to life a person who walks through the pages with gusto and vigor.

OFF THE BENCH

By Judge Walter B. Jones

"THE COTTON KINGDOM IN ALABAMA"

It is always a pleasure to read a book that is written by an author who is genuinely interested in his subject, who has studied it from every possible angle and who writes in an interesting manner. And this pleasure I have had during the past two nights when I was reading "The Cotton Kingdom in Alabama," by Charles S. Davis, Ph.D., now assistant professor of history at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. The volume contains more than 200 pages, is typographically attractive, and is beautifully bound. It is from the press of the Auburn Printing Company, and was published this week.



Walter B. Jones

Prof. Davis's book is a study which gives an account of all of the main phases of the old time Southern plantation management. The subject relates to Alabama and the study brings the subject up to the beginning of the War for Southern Independence.

The book is divided into eight chapters, the headings of which are: (I) Geography, Soil and Climate; (II) Immigration and Expansion; (III) Plantation Management; (IV) Purchase and Care of Slaves; (V) Slavery and the law; (VI) Transportation and Export of Cotton; (VII) The Cotton Factor and Plantation Supply; (VIII) Profits in Planting.

Two of the very valuable features of the book are the appendices, A and B, which show the relation to the distribution of slaves to soil areas in Alabama every 10 years, from 1820 through 1860. The other appendix shows in graphic form the distribution of cotton production in Alabama in 1850 and in 1860. Another valuable feature of the book is a map showing the Alabama railroads in 1860, and there is another map showing the agricultural regions in Alabama from the Barrens to the Coastal Plain.

Immigration and Expansion

While I have enjoyed and profited greatly by reading the entire book, yet I believe that I found myself more interested in the chapters relating to immigration and expansion, plantation management and the purchase and care of slaves.

Chapter II of the volume gives an instructive account of immigration into Alabama.

Prof. Davis points out: "Streams of immigrants poured into the Alabama region from several directions. The rich valley of the Tennessee River was settled largely from Tennessee, and indirectly through Tennessee from the older States. In the central portion, along the rivers, settlers came chiefly from Virginia and the Carolinas, but in many instances stopped over in Georgia a few years on their way westward. Charles and James Tait of Wilcox County, came from Virginia to Elbert County, Georgia, some time between the close of the Revolution and 1810 and then moved into Alabama in 1818."

The author also tells us: "The eastern portion of the State and the Mobile District were settled by people from many different States, though largely from Georgia. One colony, consisting of French exiles who had followed the fortunes of Napoleon until his downfall, founded the town of Demopolis on the Tombigbee. At the same time that population was crowding into the country north of the Tennessee River into that portion of the Chickasaw and Cherokee Territory afterwards organized into Jackson, Limestone and Cherokee Counties, the country to the south of Madison County was likewise receiving its advance of pioneer settlements in all that portion of the Tennessee Valley which now comprises the Counties of Franklin, Lawrence and Morgan. Nor was this the limit of immigration, as hundreds were advancing down the Tombigbee to the settlements on the lower portion of the river near Washington County and others were advancing westward up the headwaters of the Tombigbee, taking up the virgin lands still in the occupancy of the Chickasaws."

Conditions in 1820

Prof. Davis points out that "by 1820 the State had grown into a commonwealth of 127,901 inhabitants, about 85,000 of whom were whites and 42,000 were slaves."

Prof. Davis also gives us an interesting study of immigration to the various places in Alabama and shows that generally you could find in a community local characteristics which that community took from the State from which the majority of the settlers came.

He points out that: "In the Tombigbee and Alabama basins, as well as in the Black Belt, a majority of the settlers seem to have come from Virginia and the Carolinas, though Georgia and Tennessee were by no means without their representatives."

The author shows that during the early years of settlement the pioneers from North Carolina showed a preference for Greene County while the settlers from South Carolina seemed to have preferred the Pickens. The eastern and southern parts of the State, leaving out the Mobile area, were populated mainly by settlers from Georgia. Mobile had a very cosmopolitan population. The merchants and traders came mostly from New England, the common people principally from Georgia, and then there were the French and Spanish influences.

The Plantation Overseer

The chapter on Plantation Management calls attention to the fact that one of the most important actors in the operation of the plantation was the overseer. "Unnoticed in society, with no friends to record his services, he lived and disappeared without leaving a record of his existence."

The book contains forms of typical agreement between the overseer and his employer. The agreement generally ran for a year and the overseer was required to give all of his time, attention, and skill to operating the plantation. He had to observe the wishes of his employer and had to be careful of the good conduct, health and cleanliness of the Negroes. He was to conduct himself with prudence, sobriety, and fidelity. Generally his employer furnished him with a horse to ride over the plantation and a slave to cook and wash for him. The salary seems to have run around \$500 a year, and one writer noted that the salaries of Alabama

overseers averaged from \$200 to \$600 per year. If he was a man of exceptional ability he might get as much as \$1,000, and a few, very few, got as much as \$1,500 a year.

It would seem that the tenure of an overseer was brief. Some of the planters changed nearly every year and most all of them had troubles. One farmer discharged his overseer for striking a Negro woman with an ear of corn. And one plantation owner fired his overseer because during the owner's absence the overseer had not visited the fields in six weeks. The overseers, as a whole, do not appear to have been of a very high type.

Purchase And Care Of Slaves

This chapter of the book is particularly interesting. It shows that: "The mania for buying slaves which seized Alabama planters is evidenced by the fact that the Negro population of the State increased from 42,024 in 1820 to 342,884 in 1850, which was far in excess of the natural increase."

Prof. Davis says that the largest purchase of slaves that he was able to discover in Alabama, was one made in April, 1860, and involved the payment of \$32,000.

The writer gives an insight into the way the price for a slave was figured when he says: "The usual method for rough estimation of the price of slaves was by the quoted figure of cotton per pound. For instance, if cotton was selling at 10 cents, the price of a prime field hand was placed at \$1,000, if at 12 cents, \$1,200, etc. In Alabama this general ratio remained fairly accurate except during two periods, namely, 1816-1820 and 1855-1860. In the earlier period, when cotton was bringing from 16 to 30 cents a pound, the price of slaves averaged from \$300 to \$600 each, and in the later period, with cotton around 10 cents, the price of a prime field hand was \$1,600 and in some cases even higher. Such prices after 1855 were about 30 per cent higher than the average price of cotton warranted. However, there were exceptions to this rule. In October, 1860, a sale of 30 negroes took place in the town of Eutaw, in Greene County, and the highest price offered was \$1,200 for a likely young field hand. Several women who the year before would have brought \$1,400 were sold for less than \$1,000. In commenting on the sale the editor of the "Alabama Beacon" stated that the prices offered were 30 to 50 per cent lower than during the preceding year and attributed this slump to "an apprehension of a dissolution of the Union."

It seems that the last attempt to bring any Africans into Alabama as slaves occurred in 1859.

All through the book are quotations from old lists and old diaries and old letters showing the care that the planters gave their slaves. Many slaves were emancipated at the death of their master and quite often were left a legacy of from \$200 to \$500 to establish themselves as free people. The planters kept a constant watch over the health of their slaves and there were all sorts of regulations to safeguard the well being of the Negro.

The Slaves' Diet

"Practically all slave owners were of the opinion that meat was essential to the African constitution if a full day's work was to be done efficiently. One Sumter County planter even went so far as to take into account the weight of bone in issuing meat to his Negroes. 'I give one pound a piece (to each Negro) a day when they (his Negroes) are eating the bony parts, four pounds a week when they are given the joints and three and a half pounds when weighing the middlings. In addition, he gave as much bread as they wanted, all the milk on the place except the little used by himself and his wife, frequent issues of molasses and

he endeavored to raise an abundance of vegetables, all of which were given without deducting any meat or bread. Among the vegetables best suited for Negro diet he found peas, Irish potatoes, yams, cabbage and turnips, all of which he considered nourishing and easy to raise. Each family received its weekly allowance and was allowed to prepare the food according to individual tastes."

Sketch Of The Author

Prof. Davis was born in Mobile in 1910, but spent his early years at Oak Grove, a little community 17 miles from Mobile. He was educated in the elementary schools, at Barton Academy and Murphy High School at Mobile. He began his studies at Auburn in 1927. There he pursued a liberal arts course and was graduated in 1931.

In 1932 he returned to Auburn and received the M.S. degree in history. Afterwards he taught for a year and a half at the Southern Military Academy, coming back to Auburn in 1934 for a half year's appointment in the history department. During the Summer of 1934 he began work on the Ph.D. degree at the University of California. That Fall he continued his work toward the degree at Duke University, where he had been awarded a fellowship in Southern History on the basis of his Auburn M.S. thesis, "Raphael Semmes." He received the Ph.D. degree from Duke University in 1938, his dissertation being "The Plantation System in Alabama Before 1860."

Prof. Davis was connected with the State Department of Archives and History as a field collector for a short time during 1936-1937. In 1937 he returned to Auburn as assistant professor of History, and this chair he still holds. Prof. Davis is married and has one child, an infant daughter born last April.

Prof. Davis's book may be obtained from the State Department of Archives and History in Montgomery or from the Auburn Printing Company at Auburn, Ala.

It is a valuable contribution to the history of our people and our State.

The Book of Proverbs

Racial Proverbs: A Selection of the World's Proverbs Arranged Linguistically, by Selwyn Gurney Champion. New York: The Macmillan Company. 896 pages. \$10.

IF THERE IS ANY TRUTH in the notion that the thorough cataloguing of a cultural manifestation marks its demise, this imposing exhibit suggests that the Era of Proverbs is about finished (with wisecracks, perhaps, taking their place). Here, in any case, is assembled a set of tools and weapons as handsomely formed as any that ever broke ground or skull. And what an admonishment lies there, for the writers of this copy-making age, if they could but afford to seek the succinct rather than the space-filling. Or, since he who says it fumblingly gets paid more for his fumble than for a clean catch (the fumble lasting longer), might it be possible, like the Elizabethans who wrote poetry after the proverb model, to find ways of filling space with the succinct?

The balances, antitheses, ratios (a:b::c:d), alliterations, internal rhymes, triads and periodicities that characterize the form (some of these qualities, of course, being lost in translation) make statement an event. And the pronounced overlap of proverbs across both temporal and geographical distance, the repetition of the same paradigms in different individuations, provides correction to those who would put too much stress upon doctrines of cultural subjectivism.

Proverbs never speculate at random. The folk realism, religion and symbolism of their play grow out of work; they are shaped to a purpose. The general tenor of this purpose is best revealed in the Subject-Matter Index, where we note that entries under "Caution (anticipation, foresight, forethought, precaution, prudence)" comprise nearly three columns, "Philosophy (complaisance, contentment)" over four, "Diplomacy (cunning, subtlety, tact)" five, and "Consequence" more than six and a half.

Prompted to mimicry by the style, we made up a homely proverb of our own: "A good fire burns the toast." Which, applied to the present volume, would mean: The very excellence of proverbs spoils them for straightaway reading. Rather, as here so amply assembled, they should be but sampled. Otherwise, one finds that his stream of consciousness is lulled to a drowsy murmur by flowing over pebbles.

KENNETH BURKE

WHITE SETTLERS IN THE TROPICS, by A. Grenfell Price (American Geographical Society, \$4). A monograph of exceptional value, dealing with the geographic, economic, ethnic and social problems of settlement in tropical countries, chiefly American and Caribbean, but including regional studies of Australia, Queensland and Africa. Dr. Price has assembled a vast amount of technical information relevant to one of the great problems of our time—the problem of refugees.

"Po' White Trash" Story Of the War-Time Period

Constitution
10-29-39
Atlanta
Georgia
Who Knows the Class Writes Interesting Novel.

BUD, by P. D. Rich, Pyramid Press. New York. 186 pp.

"Bud," the title of this book, is also the chief character portrayed by the author. The intention of the writer is to give a truthful account of the high spots in the life of a child of the "po' white trash" before, during and after the War Between the States.

The locale of the story is in southwest Georgia, namely, Decatur, Early and Randolph counties. Bud's father, an overseer for a slave owner, had eloped and married the daughter of his boss. This caused a severance of relations between the two families. Bud's father took his young bride and went to Randolph county where he secured another job with another slave owner. Here Bud was born and lived until he was 12 years of age. Upon the death of his maternal grandfather, his own mother came into possession of some land in Early county, where they later lived. When Bud was 20 years of age, the war broke out and Bud volunteered. He rose to the rank of captain. He was severely wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. He was invalided home to recuperate and to bring in the bushwhackers.

On returning home he found that his sister had been violated by one of the rich men who had been able to buy his way out of serving in the army. On account of this practice, many people said: "This is a rich man's war, but a poor man's fight." When Bud had gotten well and was on his way back to Virginia to rejoin his regiment, word came that Lee had surrendered at Appomattox. Bud returned to southwest Georgia, where he began life anew. His mother had died in the meantime, which was a great blow to Bud. Shortly after the war, Bud met and later married an orphan girl, Harriet. By strict frugality and hard work Bud



JUDGE P. D. RICH,
Georgia author of "Bud," novel of war period.

accumulated a fortune which he used in behalf of his friends and neighbors. He raised a large family of boys and girls. He divided among them most of his large holdings before he died.

The author gives a true picture of the customs, superstitions and religious rituals during this period. His style is refreshing and distinctive, his description is illuminating and his story unfolds in a charming manner. While "Bud" may not reach the level of "Gone With the Wind," we predict that it will meet with a great reception with the reading public. This reviewer recommends the book heartily to all of those who wish to become familiar with customs in the south during this period.

—HUGH HOWELL.

Writes Book On Negro Sports



E. B. HENDERSON,

head of the Department of Health and Physical Education in D. C. high schools, has just completed a book, "The Story of the Negro in Sports".

The book includes the entire athletic history of the Negro in all phases of sports and outlines the significance of the colored athlete and his endeavors.

Henderson, one of the oldest officials in the country, was an outstanding basketball player in his college days.

The Life of the Southern People in Dramatic Form

Negro Scientist Wins Acclaim

June Book Review
OUT OF THE SOUTH. By Paul Green. 577 pp. New York. Harper & Brothers. \$3.

By STANLEY YOUNG

HERE, for the first time, is a collection of fifteen plays by that extraordinary Southern dramatist, Paul Green. He calls this collection "the life of a people in dramatic form," and it is exactly that. Whether his subject is the decadent but prideful aristocracy of the old South as revealed in "The House of Connelly," or the contradictions, violent and beautiful, frustrated and realized, in the lives of poor whites and Negroes in "The Field God" and "Hymn to the Rising Sun," you feel his characters saying simply, "These are our lives, this is the way it is with us." 6-11-39

At least half of this volume contains work that has not been seen on the New York stage. "Saturday Night," a one-act idyl of sharecropper life, is particularly notable in that it shows the author with his heart in the highlands. Happiness, even on Saturday nights, has never been the prevailing spirit in Green's best work. Most of his work, perhaps all, springs from a knowledge of the tragic quality of life. He has people singing folksongs in almost every play, but their songs, whether gay or melancholy, have the air of lament and the sob of a people singing to keep up spirit.

No one writing for the stage has set down more haunting and plaintive lyrics than those given here to the tired mouths of plain people leaning at twilight in doorways, whittling in the rocker, releasing their dreams in song. There is not a play, new or old, in this collection that does not have that high thematic combination of pathos and tenderness and humor running through it.

In the short plays, "Quare Medicine," "The Hot Iron," "Supper for the Dead," "White

Dresses," the same honest, authentic texture of background and emotion is present as in the longer familiar pieces, "In Abraham's Bosom," the Pulitzer Prize play of 1927, and "The House of Connelly." Of the full-length plays "The Field God" and "Johnny Johnson" read somewhat less excitingly than they played. "The Field God," the bitterest and, to this reviewer, the least convincing of Green's plays, is the story of a full-blooded atheist married to a dry, psalm-singing woman who dies and comes back to haunt and curse the man and his young second wife until they come to God.

"Johnny Johnson" is the story of an average man's search for peace and his tragic end. It is a satirical story that was imaginatively produced by the Group Theatre in 1936 and fell to controversial notices. It was an uneven play, stylized and occasionally artificial in feeling, but on the stage it came through as a fresh experience so far beyond the boudoir play that people are still talking about it.

Since the production of "Johnny Johnson" in 1936, New York has had no play by Paul Green, but for two Sundays down in Virginia thousands of people have been to see "The Lost Colony," a symphonic drama written around the heroic efforts of the first colonists on Roanoke Island to defeat the wilderness. As a page of history told with pageantry and song in human terms, supplemented by a chorus that amplifies the theme, this experimental play bears in scope and idea about the same relationship to the strict confinements of the average play as a mural to the framed landscape painting.

Although in some respects "The Lost Colony" is the least interesting play in this volume to read,

it is important in showing the expanding form of the drama and the experimental efforts of an honest playwright who, in all his work, has steadily refused to fall into the easier acceptable forms either in subject-matter or technique. "Potter's Field," which appeared on Broadway under the title "Roll, Sweet Chariot" is another symphonic drama evidently revised for this edition and excellent in technical innovation. It is a perfect example of this dramatist's knowledge and understanding of the folklife and colloquial accents of the South.

Paul Green is in the middle of his life. It is scarcely time to attempt to make an estimate of his work or to prophesy. But the impression one takes away from this collection is that the man who writes so quietly and conscientiously at Chapel Hill, N. C., has the stature of greatness. Aristocrat, sharecropper, Negro—it would be hard to say which one he loves best and which least, or which is the truest portraiture, for there is a deep, unending sympathy for all men on all levels of experience in Paul Green's plays.

He happens to prefer to write about the people he knows best and so the volume is called "Out of the South," but it is really "out of the heart" of a man of long perceptions and great humanity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Amalgamated)—Dr. Ernest Everett Just, Spingarn medalist and Professor of Biology and Zoology, Howard University, is being hailed this week by the scientific world because of the publication of his monumental work, "The Biology of the Cell Surface."

It is in non-scientific terms, a discussion of the Science of Life. Dr. Just is generally regarded in the scientific world as being closer to the mystery of the beginnings of life than any other scientist in the world. From a purely biological point of view he presents a thesis which sets a new goal for biology. He unravels the problems of animal development, exposes them singly, defines them, and relates them to the activity of the cell surface and to the larger questions: What is Life, and how does life reveal itself? 7-8-39

Dr. Just is an experimental embryologist of thirty years' experience, has a peculiar talent for handling living eggs and observing vital processes. This talent together with his rare analytical mind has made him known in biological circles throughout the world. He has also an exceptional ability to express what he knows with simplicity and clearness and thus relate it to human experience. In this book he brings his readers into an arena of conflicting biological thought, expressing himself with such clearness that all can follow his argument.

The conception upon which this book is built, Dr. Just says, did not come fully until 1930 while enjoying the hospitality of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Biological Research at Berlin-Dahlem. There he fell under the inspiration of Adolph von Harnack's personality. He feels that his work was influenced by these rich experiences of personal contact.

"The studies which gave rise to my conception," he states, "were made during some twenty years largely at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass., where some few were made at the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy. For the support of many of these researches I am indebted to the late Mr. Julius Rosenwald. However, this book could not have been finished but for the spontaneous and

sympathetic understanding of my work shown by Dr. F. P. Keppel, president of the Carnegie Corporation. A grant from this Corporation made possible a year's study necessary to complete the work. I have further been sustained and encouraged by many friends, biologists, medical men and others outside of these fields.

The book contains 42 illustrations, 116 figures, tables and a complete bibliography, 392 pages. Undoubtedly, this final scientific achievement will assure him a permanent place in the Field of Biology. (P. Blackiston's Son & Co., Inc., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., publishers.)

BOOK REVIEW

Synopsis and Criticism

"TOBE"
 By Stella Gentry Sharpe, University of North Carolina Press, \$1.00. *Cue*

"Tobe" is one of the most delightful of the new children's books for Negro children, now on the market. Written by Stella Gentry Sharpe, a school teacher of North Carolina, the book is rich with vivid descriptions of the real treasures of southern rural life.

The story, presented in primitive form, is concerned with the everyday life of a real family, observed by the author over a period of time. It is the family of Tobe, a little six-year-old colored boy who lives on a farm in North Carolina. Tobe is a large family. There are the little twins, five years old, the big twins, aged nine, Tobe's big brother, Raeford, 12, his mother and father and his two older sisters, who "can bake cakes and sweet potato pies and have a beautiful flower garden."

Each member of the family is interesting, and the group activities are portrayed in simple sentences, easily understood by the young child. The book will captivate children for it is filled with wee reader interest. In addition to the fascinating story of Tobe and his family, the book is filled with charming photographs, the best I've seen in a book of this type and they, alone, are worth the price of this little volume. The photo-

graphs, displaying Tobe, his family, the children's pets, the community school and church, the fields where the family earns a living, the brook where Tobe and his brothers fish and wade and many other typical rural scenes, are as realistic and natural as photographs could well be. Most of them, says the photographer, Charles Farrell, were taken when the children were unaware they were being snapped, and we may well believe this for they are unposed and perfect for that reason.

"Tobe" is educational as well as interesting and entertaining, portraying as it does different harvests in the chapters: "Harvesting Wheat," "In the Tobacco Field," "Harvesting Sweet Potatoes," "Picking Cotton" and so on; explaining the working of the cotton gin; how molasses is made and how to catch a possum. Tobe and his brothers have fun too, fun in everyday living with extra special celebrations on Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving and Christmas. The book is also interspersed with homely philosophy, and I'd just like to you. It is entitled "What Brings Good Luck," and reads as follows:

"One day last summer we went to see Aunt Susan. Her apple trees were full of apples. I said, 'I am glad you have many apples. We do not have many apples on our trees.' She asked, 'Did you hang horse shoes in your apple trees?'"

"You should hang horse shoes

in your apple trees if you want many apples," she said. We went home and told mother. She said, "The horse shoes did not make the apples grow. Work made them grow. You will have to dig around our trees and spray them."

We did, too. Now we have many apples."

FEDERAL WRITERS COMPILE BOOK ON HARLEM



Ellis Williams of the Federal Writers Project, explains the technical aspects of the manuscript "Negroes in New York." R. O. C. editor, to a class in adult education at Abyssinian Baptist church, 142 West 138th street, New York, of which the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr.,

is pastor. During the last six weeks over 14,000 persons have witnessed the Federal Writers book exhibit, which will remain at the church through August. The work will be published in the fall.—WPA photo.

Dixie Panned In New Book

Memphis Appeal
'Dixie Demagogues' Ridicules, Deplores

DIXIE DEMAGOGUES. By Allan A. Michie and Frank Rhylick. Vanguard. \$3.50.

11-12-39
Mr. Rhylick, Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia Record, J. David Stern's liberal paper, and Mr. Michie, formerly foreign news editor of Time, present a series of essays, strongly liberal, strongly from the New Deal viewpoint, ridiculing and denouncing in turn each of the more notorious Southern politicians.

A chapter "Mistah Crump and Kay Dee," deals with the situation in Memphis, sketching the careers of E. H. Crump and Senator McKellar. Mr. Crump's technique, the book says, is quite different from the heavy-handed tactics employed by the machine rulers of other American cities (Hague in Jersey City, Maestri in New Orleans, and the fallen Boss Pendergast in Kansas City).

"Crump's main approach is that he has given Memphis 'good, clean and cheap government' . . . Compared to the wasteful administrations of some other cities, Memphis can make a claim to cheap government, but its expenses of some eight million dollars a year are still far above those of well-run municipalities of similar size. Even San Antonio, Texas, which was controlled by an unbelievably corrupt machine before the victory of Maury Maverick in 1939, spent only four and one-half million dollars a year on its city government."

Unfortunately the book says three times that there are 20,000 Crumpsters on the city and county pay roll. Actually there are about 3200, and if the authors are including the families of each of these employees, they ought to say so. Also the comparison of the city government's expenses with those of San Antonio is unfair because of San Antonio's peculiarly bad government. Memphis expenses according to latest United States Census figures, are lower than Akron, Atlanta and Dallas and about the same as Birmingham.

Mr. Crump, according to the book, is fair to the men he puts in office until they try to take credit for something he has done, when he will inevitably turn against them.

Senator McKellar is disposed of in three pages as a patronage hunter in Washington and nothing else.

The story of Vice President Garner, the first to be portrayed, is say the authors, "the case history of the denial of a democratic form of government in a region where

democracy is desperately needed. The latest instalment of the story spoken of by Tydings, Glass and Byrd as the desire of corporate wealth to put this picturesque carryover from the frontier into the White House is a red light on the road to the future." Senator Bilbo, "Mississippi's Bonic plague," and "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina, are treated along with more intelligent Senators George, Harrison, Byrnes

WARD ARCHER,
Staff, The Commercial Appeal.

E. B. Henderson Writes Story Of The Negro In The Sports World

By CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At last we have a long desired account of what the Negro has done in sports—not only the feats themselves but their social significance. We remember J. Francis Gregory and W. T. S. Jackson for what they have done in education, and we remember William H. Lewis as a lawyer who attained the distinction of being the first Negro to serve as Assistant United States Attorney General; but we have forgot that these men as pioneer athletes blazed the way for Negroes in sports. We are daily singing the praise of Paul Robeson as an actor and singer, but we have about forgot how he first became known as a star player on the gridiron.

Here in a long review pass the Negroes, both professional and amateur, who have distinguished themselves in all manner of sports—University.

boxers, football stars, baseball players, track and field athletes, race to become professionally golfers and tennis experts, basketball trained for school work in physical ball artists, and athletes from alca education, he now heads the phases of sports in which Negroes department of health and physical have distinguished themselves. education in the colored high Henderson has sought not only to schools of Washington, D. C. He reserve the memory of feats per- is still officiating in track and formed by these athletic heroes football, and is probably the old- put also to show the social signifi- est official in point of years of eance of the contribution of Negro officiating. He is president of the gro sportsmen to America and to largest group of affiliated official the world. bodies.

In these pages are cited the To you who read these pages, thrilling episodes that have made the hope is that you will appre- Negroes and men and women of ciate the sacrifices, the ethical all other races thrill with joy. The standards, the achievements of our colorful descriptions take the read- Negro athletes and help bring er right on the swirling field of about a practical democracy in action or recall to him the many America that is in essence simply heroes of worship of a by-gone the practice of athletic sportsman- day ship.

E. B. Henderson's qualifications for this task embrace a life-long career of preparation and experience in this field. For two years he was captain of a national championship basketball team. Urged by his former teacher, Miss Anita J. Turner, a pioneer in physical education to enter this field after graduation from the Washington Normal School, he studied under Dr. Dudley Sargent at Harvard University, completed undergraduate work at Howard University, studied medicine at Howard, and received a graduate degree in physical education at Columbia



E. B. HENDERSON

Doxey Wilkerson's Book Offers Study Of Neglected Youth

Howard University Professor Completes Survey Of 18 States By Appointment Of President Roosevelt

(By Hazel L. Griggs for ANP)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Startling data on the disadvantages confronting Negro pupils in the segregated school area, some 18 Southern states, is brought before the public in a recent government publication, compiled by Doxey A. Wilkerson, associate professor of education at Howard University. This study is the result of investigations made for the Advisory Committee on Education, a committee appointed by the president in 1936 to study educational conditions in the United States.

Prof. Wilkerson's study, "Special Problems of Negro Education," deals with the educational dilemma of the Negro, giving attention to applied to new situations. The passing on of leaders—white and colored who have helped blaze scanty enrollment, where compulsory attendance laws are lax, fluctuating school terms, irregularity of attendance, poorly equipped schools and other cumulative handicaps surrounding Negro students in segregated school sections.

The treatise points out first the fact that one tenth of 8,000,000 Southern children between the ages of 7 and 15 in 1930 were not enrolled in school, over 16 per-cent of them being Negro children. Together with this disproportionately large percentage of school-age children out of school, there existed in many states the added handicap of relatively short terms for these pupils who were enrolled. The resulting effect, says Mr. Wilkerson, was "lower standards of scholastic achievement on the part of Negro pupils."

Irregularity of attendance was found to be caused to a great extent in rural areas by the fact that no transportation was provided for Negro children as was for whites,

and colored boys and girls often were obliged to walk many miles each day in order to attend school.

In reporting a survey of school buildings where segregation exists, the study emphasized the fact that despite the expenditure of \$4,366,519 from the Rosenwald fund, increased to \$28,408,520 by tax funds and donations, for the construction of Negro school buildings in the South, school plants and equipment for Negroes in the segregated area are still far below standard. Of this Prof. Wilkerson gives an example: "Of the 3,753 Negro schoolhouses in Mississippi, 2,313 are owned by public school authorities. The other 1,440 schools are conducted in churches, lodges, old stores, tenant houses, or whatever building is available. There is also dire need for school furniture and teaching materials, comfortable seating facilities, stoves, blackboards, erasers and so on."

A typical Negro school in East Texas was described in the following manner: "The building was a one box shack built out of old abs and scrap lumber. Windows and doors were badly broken. The floor was in such condition that one had to walk carefully to keep from falling through cracks and weak boards. The teacher and pupils had tacked newspapers on the walls to keep the wind out. Rain poured through the roof, and school was dismissed when it rained. No supplies, except a broom, were furnished the school by the district during the year."

The poor housing of Negro schools was attributed to the fact that comparisons of state aid for white and Negro schools showed striking dissimilarities. In 10 Southern states, there was invested in property for white and Negro public elementary and secondary schools a total of \$905,215,696 in 1935-36. Of this sum only eight per-cent or

\$68,914,048 was invested in Negro schools, although Negro children composed 30 per cent of the school enrollment for that area.

Another major deterrent to scholastic efficiency of Negro pupils was found to be the sub-standard educational qualifications of teachers, and subsistence wages paid Negro teachers was a contributing factor here. Pupil-loads of teachers were found also to be too heavy for proper guidance of students.

Enrollment ratios for public secondary schools, high schools and junior colleges, for Negroes and whites in 1933-34 in the 18 states studied were found to show a startling disparity. The proportion of white children enrolled was 93 per-cent, and of Negro children 32 per-cent. Non-availability of public secondary education to Negroes proved to be the chief cause of this condition, which was particularly evident in rural areas.

Similar marks of racial differences were found to exist in federally-aided vocational programs and auxiliary educational services throughout the South. This was especially noted in the field of trades and industries, and found also to a lesser degree in vocational agriculture and home economics. Expenditures of federal funds for vocational education in the 18 states showed that 90 per-cent was spent for whites in 1934-35 and 10 per-cent for Negroes. The proportion was less than half as large as the proportion Negroes constituted of the total population.

Educational opportunities in all fields were found to be much more nearly adequate for the white population than for the colored with only scattered indications of a decrease in the disparity between the general status of education for the two groups. Most of the states studied were making few, if any, changes.

Concluding findings of Prof. Wilkerson's study show that racial inequalities in educational facilities are not limited to state or locally-financed educational programs, but extend to federally-aided educational services except when federal policies specifically guard against this. Even in the emergency education classes, where more Negroes than whites are enrolled, fewer Negro teachers are employed thus diminishing the benefits to be derived from this service. The NYA alone was found to be divorced from discriminatory policies.

That such inequalities cannot remain co-existent with a democracy is stressed in summary, and in view

of this fact, Prof. Wilkerson presents a number of remedial measures. The study concludes with these words:

"The basic promise of American democracy is equality of opportunity. The effective application of this principle requires the adoption of policies which will correct long-continued inequalities in the administration of federal education funds by states which maintain separate white and Negro schools."

The eighteen states included in the survey were: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

W.P.A. BIBLIOGRAPHY DIGS UP THE FACTS.

Negro's Part in American Labor Scene Treated in Fifty-eight Studies.

Washington, D.C. Nov. 9. - More than fifty books, pamphlets and reports on the relation of the Negro to America's shifting industrial scene are included in an extensive bibliography on "Industrial Change and Employment Opportunity", just issued by the Work Projects Administration.

Among the notable Negro authors whose studies on the impact of industrial change upon employment within the race are listed in the bibliography are Lorenzo J. Greene, Abram L. Harris, George E. Haynes, T. Arnold Hill, Charles S. Johnson, Emmett J. Scott and Carter G. Woodson.

The publications listed in the WPA bibliography under "Negro Labor", range from "The Negro in the slaughtering and meat packing industry in Chicago," by Alma Herbst, to "The Negro as a Capitalist", The latter is a study of banking and business among American Negroes written by Abram L. Harris and published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Of current significance is a study by Emmett J. Scott concerned with population movements among Negroes during the last World's War. The title of this publication is "Negro Migration During the War. The WPA bibliography lists Dr. Scott's publication issued under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as a 189 production.

This study appeared after Dr. Scott served as special assistant to the Secretary of War. "The Mobility of the Negro" by Edward E. Lewis of Howard University teaching staff is a later study of Negro migrants. This publication also listed in the bibliography, shows the relation of the Negro to the American labor supply.

Many phases of Today's international events are touched upon in Charles S. Johnson's monograph on "The Substitution of Negro Labor for European Immigrant Labor". This work shares interest with other studies in the same field by D. Scott, T.J. Mooster, Jr., Dean Dutcher, Herman Feldman, Louise Venable Kennedy, and Carter G. Woodson, all of which are listed in the bibliography.

Courier
11-11-39
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Memphian Writes Definitive Literary Study Of Po' Whites

THE SOUTHERN POOR WHITE, FROM LUBBERLAND TO TOBACCO ROAD. By Shields McIlwaine. The University of Oklahoma Press. Norman. \$2.50.

William Byrd of Westover discovered the Southern poor white in 1728, when he supervised a party of surveyors and linemen that ran the boundary between Virginia and North Carolina. On the sinister side of that boundary one saw them—dirty, shiftless, ignorant, lecherous wretches who had filed off to the backwoods, many of them from Virginia, to avoid the payment of taxes. Byrd termed the environment they moved in a Lubberland. Two hundred and four years later this type, vastly augmented in numbers, reached its dead end and was epitomized in the character of Caldwell's Jeeter Lester, of "Tobacco Road."

It is in this slightly more than two-century interval with which Prof. McIlwaine has concerned himself—the literary treatment that has been accorded this tragi-comic figure by scores of authors from both North and South. The book is disarmingly thorough, and yet it is written with liveliness and wit. So thoroughly, indeed, has this scholar explored and analyzed his subject that there appears little likelihood of a necessity for another literary (as opposed to sociological) examination of the same field. If one may venture to use so bold a word, the volume is definitive.

This is to say simply, that its limitations are, primarily, those of method and scope. It might have proved interesting to the author pointing out, for example, that, according to recent studies, this class before the Civil War constituted less than 5 per cent of the Southern white population; that is, poor whites were esoteric, not typical, as fictional subject matter then, just as to a less extent they remain today. It might also have been shown that even Byrd's Lubbers, in the light of Wertenbaker's investigations, had been reduced to their status largely through the English Navigation Laws, which systematically impoverished the yeoman who attempted to get along without slave labor. Again, we might have been told that the poor whites of our century did not contract Miss Glasgow's hookworm and malaria because they preferred these maladies to good health, nor do they eat clay because they prefer that diet to fried chicken. Some few, no doubt, were, and are, degenerate by nature; yet degeneracy, alas, is no more a prescriptive privilege of poor whites than it is of rich ones. Finally, it should be remembered that the increase in



Professor McIlwaine of Southwestern

numbers and degeneracy which is said to characterize this class in recent years is infallibly identified with, and parallels, the economic exploitation of the rural South by the industrialized and predatory Northeast. In this connection, it is interesting to note that, after William Byrd, an interval of almost a century elapses before a writer, Northern or Southern, uses poor whites in fiction, while every decade after the Civil War affords a growing quota of delineations. The shift from romance to realism does not wholly explain this fact. They were growing more numerous, in other words, because of economic reasons, and a greater number of novelists were in consequence taking note of them.

Yet the foregoing remarks imply no real criticism of McIlwaine's book. Every author must limit himself somewhere, and he has chosen, in the main, to show how the poor white was treated in fiction, instead of why he was a poor white to begin with. His method is that of "social interpretation in narrative form." The only real complaint I would venture regarding the volume is both a minor and a pedantic one: its index is extremely inadequate. Writers like Kate Chopin, G. W. Cable, Alice French, and others are far more adequately treated in the text than the page references themselves indicate. McIlwaine has been unjust to himself here, which is unfortunate in the case of a book that will be used so often for reference.

But what are poor whites? One

might be inclined to wonder, for of Ellen Glasgow and other writers of the early twentieth century. of late that it has all but lost its identity. They have been called, Ilwaine points out, Stribling has for example, "po buckra" in some sections, "piney woods tackeys" elsewhere, and "sandhillers," "hill phasized and dramatized naturalists," "conches," "tar heels" or "crackers" in still other parts of the South. "Abject poverty," says McIlwaine, wisely, "is not a necessary criterion" of judgment, "nor does the matter of landholding invariably denote the class." This is an important statement. For it would seem to indicate that the author has not accepted the wholly mythical notion of certain sociological novelists that there exist in the South only three classes—aristocrats, negroes and poor whites. A I suspect, a shrewd eye for that paragon may be poor, that is, and his most generous patrons prefer hunting and fishing to farming, but this would not necessarily make him a poor white and to term him one would be to misapprehend the entire frontier tradition in American life.

(It seems absurd that such distinctions still have to be made) appears that, despite its relative vagueness, we must take the implied definition of a Southern planter of 1860, who declared that they are people who by no known method could be "weaned from leading the lives of vagromen, idlers, squatters, useless to themselves and the rest of mankind." At any rate, this seems to be the interpretation which informs the present study. A scientist might quarrel with it as tentative as well as qualified by rather widely known exceptions. The author might well reply that a narrower view of his subject would have militated disastrously against the richness of treatment which it undoubtedly possesses in its present form.

That richness one can scarcely do more than indicate in this place. George Tucker, W. A. Carruthers and W. G. Simms are discussed in terms of their handling of the type. They are followed by Northern exponents like Mrs. Stowe, J. R. Gilmore, J. W. DeForest of the Freedmen's Bureau and by J. C. Harris, W. H. Page, R. M. Johnston, Cable, Glasgow, Stribling, Roberts, Faulkner and a host of others. This simple survey indicates that, before the Civil War, the poor white was ignored by romantically inclined Southern novelists, except as a minor, humorous character; that during the local color era which followed it he was given the main role in numerous short stories, but that he did not begin to be featured to any extent as a protagonist in fiction before the novels



"Ham Rachel of Alabama," illustration from Professor McIlwaine's book.

CHICAGO PASTOR AUTHORS BOOK

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—(ANP)—Rev. William S. Braddan, one of the nation's Baptist leaders for 38 years pastor of Berean Baptist Church here, and equally famous as the wartime chaplain of Illinois Fighting 8th Regiment, has just completed writing of a book "Under Three Flags," which is expected to be published in December. The National Baptist Publishing Board of Nashville will publish the book.

The three flags referred to in the title of Dr. Braddan's book are the Christian, French and American flags. A veteran of army service, he served with the 8th Regiment in both the Spanish-American and World War, is now the senior chaplain of all the companies of the American Expeditionary Force that saw service in France.

Berean Baptist Church, built during Dr. Braddan's pastorate, is one of the few churches in Chicago absolutely debt-free. His book will be illustrated and finished in deckle edge paper. It will depict the author's experiences as a Baptist pastor, as a soldier in France and as an American citizen.



Through The Years

Circuit Riders

By PETER A. BRANNON

THE recent appearance of Dr. Hunter Dickinson Farish's book, "The Circuit Rider Dismounts," really a social history of Southern Methodism after the War Between the States, serves to remind us of the earlier period when the "circuit rider," that is the traveling Methodist preacher, served several and some times many communities. When he was the one factor in the life of isolated groups who brought from the outside, not only spiritual messages, but some times consideration of, and at other times, the opportunities of a cultural nature which these rural congregations did not enjoy. One of my Virginia ancestors was a circuit rider in his earliest ministry in the old Dominion State and subsequently served congregations in Georgia. One of his diaries started in 1789, gives interesting references to the life of that period, even though it does not give much detail. *Advertiser 10-29-39*

We Southerners have had the circuit rider pictured to us in more ways than one. There is a very celebrated print of Bishop Asbury which shows him crossing a stream, his horse "chugging at the bits" in his desire to persist in having a drink of water, and showing the Bishop wearing a "raglan" cloak and a broad brimmed service hat. The Georgia author, Mrs. Corra Harris, favored us with her volume "The Circuit Rider's Widow," and one of the old Alabama volumes—though its author would have you believe that the scene was laid in North Carolina—was "Post Oak Circuit." I visited Mrs. Harris's plantation a few years ago, reliving the scenes, instances and the period of her story. "Post Oak Circuit," whose author lived in west Alabama, in the piney woods country just south of the prairie below Dayton, is rich in folk lore and is an interesting picture well worth considering along with "Flush Times," "Simon Suggs," "Georgia Scenes" and other books of the type. Dr. Farish's volume is a documented historical presentation. It is more, as the subtitle says, "A Social History, 1865 to 1900" than it is an account of the influence of the church through those who spoke for it in the years which were of those times when circuits rather than individual charges were a phase of religious work.

Miles Greene's Diary

"13th of June, 1789, forwarded to Secd Journal, 12, this instant preached at Brother River's meeting-house. Had a tolerable congregation, spoke from 16, 1st Corins 13v, felt myself somewhat out of order for preaching, by reason of the soreness to one side of my face and throat though blessed be God, I was enabled after preaching to meet

the class and it was a very seasonable time."

The diary of Miles Greene, quoted above, who was born in Sussex County, Va., in 1767, sets out in minor detail his ministrations through his sermons, his refreshing recollections of those days, meetings with the "class," the exhortation of certain of the brethren when one reads the accounts of his continuous travel it certainly indicates that the circuit rider of the early days was truly a traveling missionary. This 1789 work was down in the region of Virginia, embracing Brunswick, Sussex and Essex Counties, whereas his other and later work was carried on in Hancock, Monroe, Putnam and nearby counties of Georgia. On Monday, July 20, 1790, he was at home on account of business which he had to settle. On Tuesday, 21st, he settled his "temporal business" or at least "so that he left it" (as the journal expresses it) "stayed Tuesday night at Brother Johnson's in company with Brother Hobbs." Wednesday he preached at Brother Gebblett's. It was "very cold," that is he meant that the congregation was cold in response during preaching, but in the class after meeting "the Lord blessed the dear people." After dinner he rode to Sister Ragsdale's and "staid all night." On Thursday he preached at Brother Hays's. He had a comfortable time so far as the meeting went. He went that night to Brother Marbles, preached the next day at Brother Hardy's where Brother Rogers exhorted and there met with response. He preached on Saturday at Brother Trotter's and had a large congregation. He spent the night with Mr. Gunn, then on to the meeting-house at Brother Jordan's, and so on and on, week after week.

Reading such leads one to question whether these ministers ever had very much of an opportunity to transact their "temporal business."

Wesleyanism

My own rearing within the Methodist Church makes me more interested in the book (Dr. Farish's) than would otherwise be the case for even long before I was at all able to understand what it was all about. I was a regular attendant—I will admit not by choice, but by persuasion—at a small town Methodist church. My parents and grandparents, both and all, being warm adherents to Wesleyanism, causes me to get a viewpoint, or should more clearly say, be thrown in touch with a viewpoint, which was strictly straight-laced, and I am afraid a little too narrow. We had only two churches in the town. The Baptist had a small congregation and I was often reminded of that old time theory, the so-called infant damnation idea. I now fear that perhaps too

strict views of these two denominations in that period were rather more harmful than beneficial. The critical analysis of Dr. Farish has been enlightening to me and has brought refreshing recollections of those days of childhood. Though I am by no means as old as some of my everyday associates, I recall with pleasure the emotional demonstrations of one of the members of our church, who "shouted" on most preaching days. I recall with rare pleasure that white haired patriarch-looking preacher, the Reverend John Wesley Solomon, who passed in his ability to pray and to lead on the Lord for all of the conceivable things which the ordinary man could ever wish for. His sincerity and his genuine fervency was positive. I have always thought that if here were ever a true disciple of Asbury, then this man was that one.

Slave Galleries

It is brought out in some criticisms of Dr. Farish's book that the negroes and the whites, prior to "freedom" had not ever enjoyed the privilege of worshipping separately, that is, that they had not been allowed to have individual churches. This is not exactly the case, for right here in Montgomery Old Ship Church, on Holcombe Street, was organized in the early Fifties, to permit the negroes to have a separate church. That church was given them when the old Court Street Church was rebuilt. Of course it might be said that Old Ship was a branch of Court Street, but local records would indicate that to all intents and purposes it was an entirely individual congregation, even though it was made up of slaves of members of Court Street Church. One of the very interesting features of many country churches today is the abandoned Gallery, or balcony, which sits high up in the rear of the church, in some cases the stairways, general-ly on the outside leading to these galleries, are still maintained, and the upstairs seats to this day are used for overflow seating space for the congregation. *Advertiser 10-29-39*

Some Early Acquaintances

In my very young days I knew Bishop Holland McTyeire. He, prominently of these later after 1865 old Methodists, influenced the southern viewpoint of religious tolerance. Many who have read Dr. Farish's book have been concerned with the analysis of the influence of the church on the culture of the South. The establishment of schools for the education of women, likewise an effort by both the Methodists and the Baptists, had much to do with the broadening attitude toward a wholesome social life. Methodists claim to be the southern

pioneers in the development of higher education for women. LaGrange College in Alabama, the actual ancestor of the Florence State Normal School, our present Teachers' College, was an institution established by the Methodist church where both boys and girls could get advanced education. Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Georgia, dates about the same period, Judson College, a Baptist school for the more advanced training of women, located at Marion, Alabama, goes back in its history nearly if not quite as far as the former two, and several, perhaps an half a dozen, other schools in the lower South organized prior to the War, who weathered the storm of reconstruction, and have continued to be factors in our cultural life.

Summerfield in Dallas County, Oak Bowery in Chambers, Alabama Conference Female College in Macon, were more advanced ones. Dr. Banks's school at Enon, co-educational, influenced our Alabama cultural life in no small way.

I was "brought up" to think that I participated once with Bishop Keener at a function, but more serious research proves that the service was with John, and not the Bishop, when he christened my brother and I handed him the pitcher of water used in sprinkling his head. Those and other older, and now highly respected lower South preachers, were true educators as individuals and wielded an influence easily comparable with the schools. The preacher in the South, with the local politician, was the factor to be reckoned with. Some students of our aristocratic, before the war, period think the planter—the lord of all that he surveyed—was the dominating factor. I do not. We here have always respected the missionary. The after the war minister had lots to do even as did the one who worked among the less cultured pioneers. Dr. Farish's book has called attention to the intensity of religion in the South. Few other volumes have been concerned with it.

Who Dr. Farish Is

Hunter Dickinson Farish is a South-Alabamian, a great great nephew of Judge William Crawford, our second Federal Judge. He is Director of Research and Record of Colonial Williamsburg Incorporated. He was born in Montgomery, but that fact is just incidental as he is of Camden, and belongs to Wilcox County. And again, an incident, he is a first cousin of Miss Addie Lee Farish, our Deputy Superintendent of Banks.

BIBLIOGRAPHY- 1939 THE SWAMP ANGEL OF THE SOUTH

Among the many loving names given to Miss Joanna P. Moore, there is none sweeter nor more appropriate for her loving spirit than that of "The Swamp Angel of the South." Others called her "Mama Sunshine" or "Mother Sunshine." She herself called all her wee Sunshine Band children, her "Little Sunshines," and she loved them, everyone. It is because she loved them, and all others in the Negro race, that this magazine "Hope" came to be. Because she loved, she was inspired to a life of service, to fill the needs of a spiritually and physically hungry people. This month we are trying to answer many of the questions we have received, concerning her life and work. You will remember that in April, 1916, our little missionary pioneer among the freedmen, said goodbye to this world at Selma, Alabama and entered into a well-earned rest. During this month a pilgrimage will be made to her grave in the Greenwood Cemetery in Nashville, Tennessee, where, at her own request, she was laid to rest among the colored people she loved and lived for.



MISS JOANNA P. MOORE, Originator of "Hope" and its Editor—1885-1910. Honorary Editor for Life from 1911-16. Read it all through. Study it prayerfully. This was the favorite Psalm of Sister Moore and she found occasion to read it often during the years in which she founded the Fireside School and the magazine "Hope." The following facts are contained in a play written by the present Editor of "Hope" which may be purchased from the Fireside School at ten cents per copy. *Indy 11-16-39*

MISS JOANNA P. MOORE—born, September 26, 1832 in a farmhouse in Clarion County, Pa. The sixth child in a family of thirteen children, her one older sister blind. Grew up under conditions that made constant demands upon her helpfulness and ingenuity, and developed the natural resources of mind and character. "Minding the baby" as the younger children came on, encouraging her blind sister to become useful in the household, reading to her, going to school by bits and teaching school between, assisting in Sunday school; these were the steps by which she struggled onward until at thirty years of age she was engaged in completing her education preparatory to entering upon a missionary career on a foreign field. *Nashville, Tenn.*

Educated at Rockford Seminary, Illinois. Sometime in February, 1863, a man who had visited Island No. 10, which is located in the Mississippi River near Memphis, visited the Seminary and told the students of conditions of the island's inhabitants. About 1100 men, women and children in great distress. A Baptist minister had moved there and was in command of a colored regiment, who guarded the island. The speaker drew a very realistic picture of their bodily suffering and their extreme ignorance, asking "What can a man do to help such a suffering mass of humanity. Nothing. A woman is needed, nothing else will do." Miss Moore said of this, "I cannot recall all that man said. I only know that my school room and foreign missions, with all their sweet attractions, receded and kept receding, till they were in the background of my picture and there in the front stood the black woman and her child, both half naked, stretching out empty hands, crying for help. I had a great way of building air castles, but I threw them all down and marched off in another direction; but the first thing I knew there was a whole panorama of Negro people right before me. Finally I began talking to myself in real earnest asking, 'What can I, a poor child do? What kind of people are they? Why did God let them be slaves and shut the door of knowledge to them for so many years? Will they listen to me? I have nothing to give them; I suppose God will show me how to love them. Every heart needs love. But they need something more substantial than love. There are many older and wiser than I. Let them go into this work. But oh, it will take an army to supply the needs of these people. What shall I do?' and so on, I asked God a thousand questions, and only got one answer, 'Go and see.' My decision was made before school closed, but how was I to reach this Southern field? I could not tell. I had but little money, but I felt about the same as when I wanted to go to India."

Commission Without Salary. The First Baptist church in Belvidere wanted her to take up the work in the South and pledged four dollars per month for her support. The government gave her transportation and soldiers' rations. The American Baptist Home Mission Society gave her by way of endorsement, a commission, at the same time stating that they could not pay her a salary. Said Joanna Moore, "God did go with me and He went before and cleared the way and behind me as a rear guard. Duty was made plain, results glorious. I surely made a good bargain when I invested in the Negro race."

Her work. For thirteen years she devoted herself to the care of the needy ones—sharing their suffering of cold, privation and loneliness, moving with them where they were transferred, bearing their burdens, and setting their feet into the path of knowledge and Christian living. She was known as the "Sunshine Mama of the South" and later as the "Swamp Angel." At the end of the thirteen years period, in 1877, the newly organized Women's Baptist Home Mission Society had the honor of presenting its first commission to this woman who had become established in a diversified work in New Orleans doing always the thing that seemed most needed—visiting the homes, reading the Bible, writing letters to former masters, teaching children to sew, helping mothers to cut garments, holding children's meetings after school; organizing Sunday schools in churches where there were none, providing constitutions for them and training teachers; teaching temperance lessons and securing abstinence pledges. Five years later she had secured 22 workers to assist her in the work of organization and home training all over the South.

These schools reached a comparatively few people but out of them there grew the unique contribution and work of Miss Moore—the magazine "Hope" and the organizations known since that time as "Fireside Schools." The magazine "Hope" was first published in Plaquemine, La., in 1885, the first issue numbering 500 copies. The circulation grew steadily until it reached the 30,000 mark, used in homes, mission societies, and Sunday schools. Its contents included a daily Bible lesson, lessons for the children, lessons for the mother as housekeeper, wife, nurse, mother; lessons for the father and young people, also temperance hints and general news items. The magazine celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary in April 1935 when a huge mass meeting was held at the Mt. Olive church, Nashville, Tenn., to which over 1300 people came to honor the memory of Miss J. P. Moore and her contribution to the uplift of the Negro. The title of the magazine "Hope" printed between the words "I have faith in God" and "Love One Another" was intended to show that hope must be supported by faith in God and love for humanity. As a monthly visitor it is a source of blessing to hundreds of homes. Published for 48 years by the Woman's American Baptist Publication Society. "Hope" was transferred in May, 1933 to the National Baptist Publishing Board, Unincorporated and is now entirely supported by Negro Baptists, under the editorship of Miss Mac E. Hunter.

What the Fireside Schools are: With the magazine "Hope" as a teacher, Miss Moore conceived the idea of the "Fireside School" to take the place of the Mother's Training Schools. This dream, begun in 1884, was fully realized in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1892. A fireside school is not in the ordinary sense a school, but rather a family altar, the grouping of the entire family about the fireside for Bible study and prayer, the daily memorizing of a verse of Scripture and the reading of worthwhile books. Parent's pledges are signed by the members (such as inclosed). Thousands in every part of the land gladly testify that the Fireside School has been an important factor in the reduction of illiteracy from nine out of ten persons to one out of five, and in the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual advancement of the Negro race. (This last statement quoted from "Fifty Golden Years," Mrs. B. G. Mudd, author.)

BOOKS

FROM THE DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bystander 11-16-39
(By Marian Young, Director of work with Children)

"Who is Johnny?" by Leopold Gedo, is the story of a young Hungarian Negro and of his search for his American family. This book fits in perfectly with the theme of BOOK WEEK—"Books Around the World"—a National celebration of children's book week being observed November 13-18 at the boys' and girls' department at the main library and all branches and stations of the city. Marian C. Young, director of work with children is in charge.

Other new children's books at the library which help to promote international understanding and to deepen appreciation of our own backgrounds are: *See Maine down*—"Golden Gate," by Valenti Angel (Italy to California); "The Silver Fawn," by Anne Weil (Mexico); "Great Sweeping Day," by Esther Wood (Japan); "Valley of the Larks," by Eric Purdon (Mongolia); "Three Sisters: the story of the Soong Family of China," by Cornelia Spencer (United States and China); "Turgut Lives in Turkey," by Neza-het Ege; "Saranga the Pygmy," by Attilio Gatti (Africa); "The Copper Kettle," by Annetta (Sweden); "The Singing Tree," by Kate Seredy (Hungary); "The Duke Decides," by John Tunis, (United States and Germany); "She shall Have Music," by Kitty Barne (England); "The Family from One-end Street," by Eve Garnett (England); "Francie on the Run," by Hilda van Stockum (Ireland); "Little Amish Schoolhouse," by Ella Seyfert (Pennsylvania); "One String Fiddle," by Eric Berry (Tennessee) and "Macaroni, an American Tune," by Myna Lockwood (New York).

Among the Pygmies

SARANGA, THE PYGMY. By Attilio Gatti. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. 226 pp. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

This book is one of the fruits of Commander Gatti's expeditions to Africa, and it would be hard to find a more authentic tale of the Pygmies unless it were written by one of them. Certainly that is the impression it leaves, this tale of the coming of age of a Pygmy youth, for it goes beyond mere description of custom and folkways into the minds of the people, into the almost mystic relationship of primitive man to the jungle.

Saranga was 12 and almost a man—at least in his own eyes, for was he not three feet tall, the height of a spear, and were his teeth not filed to decorative points?

How, drugged and robbed by Moslem traders, he wandered dazed into the forbidden jungle into which no man ever dared venture, how with his dog he conquered his primitive fear of taboo and with a woodsman's craft traced his way back home is the gist of an exciting story. Yet it is more than a tale of adventure, for the jungle comes alive. And if boys, adventure-bent, take time to read the more poetic passages they will know a good deal about the very soul of the Pygmy race, that taciturn, affectionate people who know that labor is life and life is labor, and live accordingly. E. L. B.

Books Of The Week

Led By Discourse

On Politicians

DIXIE DEMAGOGUES by Allan A. Michie. (Van Nostrand).

Two energetic young newspapermen who quote line and verse, write some very uncomplimentary articles about a few of the better-known American politicians. Bilbo, Talmadge, Cotton Ed Smith, Vice President Garner, and a dozen others come in for a pretty powerful whacking from these gentlemen. The book is not pleasant reading but it should be read. It is high time that we Americans knew the facts about the men in national power.

The Negro In American Labor Scenes Treated In 58 Studies In WPA Bibliography

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than fifty books, pamphlets and reports on the relation of the Negro to America's shifting industrial scene are included in an extensive bibliography on "Industrial Change and Employment Opportunity," just issued by the Work Projects Administration.

Among the notable Negro authors whose studies on the impact of industrial change upon employment within the race are listed in the bibliography are Lorenzo J. Greene, Abram L. Harris, George E. Haynes, T. Arnold Hill, Charles S. Johnson, Emmett J. Scott and Carter G. Woodson.

The publications listed in the WPA bibliography under "Negro Labor" range from "The Negro in the slaughtering and meat packing industry in Chicago," by Alma Herbst, to "The Negro as a Capitalist." The latter is a study of banking and business among American Negroes written by Abram L. Harris and published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Of current significance is a study by Emmett J. Scott concerned with population movements among Negroes during the last World's War. The title of this publication is "Negro Migration During the War." The WPA bibliography lists Dr. Scott's production as a 189-page publication issued under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This study appeared after Dr. Scott served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. "The Mobility of the Negro," by Edward E. Lewis of the Howard University teaching staff, is a later study of Negro migrants. This publication, also listed in the bibliography, shows the relation of the Negro to the American labor supply.

Many phases of today's international events are touched upon in Charles S. Johnson's monograph on "The Substitution of Negro Labor for European Immigrant Labor." This work shares interest with other studies in the same field by Dr. Scott, J. J. Wooster, Jr., Dean Dutcher, Herman Feldman, Louise Venable Kennedy, and Carter G. Woodson, all of which are listed in the bibliography.

As a result of the intensive work undertaken by the National Research Project of the WPA, a large body of bibliographical material was accumulated. Material already published on industrial developments, labor trends among certain industries in given locations, economic problems and social situations had to be studied by the project workers. After some

fifty publications of the National Research Project made their appearance, inquiries came from students, workers' organizations, economists, interested laymen and sociologists, who sought a guide to the current literature. The WPA bibliography was compiled in order to meet this need. The subject matter of the bibliography is not confined to publications on labor displacement and absorption, but embraces works touching upon the whole problem of technological change and its effects upon employment.

"Changes in methods of production are likely to exert their effect jointly with the changes in the location of industries, in size and type of plants and in forms of business organization," writes David Weintraub, Director, National Research Project.

BOOK ON "UNDER THREE FLAGS"

Dr. W. S. Bradden of Chicago Announces a Limited Number to be Printed

Chicago, (Special)—Only a limited number of the book of Dr. W. S. Bradden under the caption of "Under Three Flags" will be printed. In fact, the entire edition will not exceed 1500 copies, and because of this limited number the former Chaplain and Retired Officer of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, who saw service yonder in "No Man's Land" and on "Under's Field," is said to be willing to accept reservation orders. In this way those who wish to have a copy are now being urged to send their orders immediately to the Rev. Dr. S. Bradden, 2211 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The book is to retail for \$1.25. All the type has already been set so it is learned. This work has been done by the National Baptist Publishing Board's plant in Nashville, Tenn., due to the fact that Rev. Bradden is one of the leading pastors in the Windy City, his church being located on Dearborn Street. The publication, it is learned, will have thirty-five illustrations and

pictures, and it will contain approximately 250 pages. Its cover design will be unique, but there will be no sale campaign put on, no agents appointed and no effort will be made to bolster up a big circulation. It will be just an idea of Bradden to print enough to put in the hands of "Those who care" and those who have discriminating taste for the kind of literature that this book has already proven to be, from a perusal of the manuscript by well known critics. His other publication was absorbed as soon as it reached Chicago, there being not a single copy left on hand sixty days after the announcement; thus this limited number of "Under Three Flags" will be characterized, so the publisher feels, by the same absorption of the entire issue.

BIBLIOGRAPHY - 1939



Today's --BOOK--

AMERICAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS, by Howard W. Odum. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 549 pp. \$4.00.

Reviewed by CHARLES J. BAYNE

Professor Odum writes with a charm which almost tempts one to say that for the first time sociology has been set to music. But the lyric quality of his style is combined with a depth of research, a cosmic sweep of the range of his presentation of social and individual relations which would seem to leave nothing untouched.

An ingenious Italian wrote a book to show that there are only 37 dramatic situations in our social life, such as the man and two women, two men and one woman and all the other triangles and quadrangles. Schiller sniffed at the idea that the drama was limited by any such restricted relations, but when he sat down to draw up a list by way of disproof, he couldn't even enumerate 37.

We have not literally counted the various dilemmas into which men and women as individuals and as members of society have been thrown by the chances and changes of life, and by the hard necessity of earning a living, with a little caviar occasionally on the side, but we have no shadow of doubt that Professor Odum has swept the whole gamut quite as successfully as did the Italian.

The pages are factual without being dry. For example, we may turn almost at random and find the arresting statement that the Negro shows extraordinary vitality and cultural development. Although the increase in Negro population from 1920 to 1930 was not quite so large a percentage as that of the whole population, being 13.6 compared to 16 per cent, yet his increase was more than twice as large between 1920 and 1930 as it was in the previous decade. There has been an increasing tendency to diffuse the Negro population throughout the country, so that we find the largest Negro cities, not in the South, but in New York and Chicago, with problems thereby arising which call for special study.

The author himself explains that the book has two main purposes. The first is to present a comprehensive, authentic and vivid picture of the American scene with the chief emphasis always on the people and their dilemmas; and, second, to set up a realistic framework of inquiry through which the answers to many questions may be sought.

In Book I, says the author, the portraiture is intended to sense something of the living drama of modern contemporary society as it is reflected on the screen of America's geographic and cultural backgrounds.

In Book II the method and emphasis are more conventional and seek to focus attention of the question, "what is the answer?" Its aim is to select at least the minimum areas of inquiry necessary to an adequate understanding of American problems and then proceeds on the premise that it is only through a systematic and factual ap-

proach that realistic answers may be found.

When a problem or situation is presented, the questions that arise are:

What are the facts?

What do the facts mean?

What is the relation of these facts to other facts and to the whole situation?

What are we going to do about the situation?

What will happen when we do what we are going to do?

In the light of this, then, what are the next steps?

And finally, what are the best ways to proceed?

This insistence upon facts and the logical approach to the solution of any problem on the basis of the facts offer a course in mental discipline which would be valuable in any field of study.

The author realizes, for example, that half the evils of the world have come about because people use words without making their meaning clear.

We are all in favor of "free speech," for example. But what do we mean by free speech? Do we mean freedom to utter slander and print libels?

Therefore are we talking about freedom or license?

The illustration given is my own, but Professor Odum has a better one when he says we can find an essential type of the realistic approach by referring to our American ideal of equality.

True enough, here is a fact. We have stated the premise that all men are created equal. Yet the realities are, says Professor Odum, "that Joe Lewis can K.O. any number of college professors; few people can pass a football like slinging Sam Baugh; not many men can sing, or dance or dig and hoist as can a few."

Of course no man who is worthy of his American heritage ever should have understood Thomas Jefferson to mean anything more than that all men are—or are supposed to be—equal before the law. But chuckleheads do juggle the phrases and mislead lazy minds.

It is quite possible that students of social problems will find greater zest in this book than will the average reader, but the discipline for impartial investigation and clear thinking is here, and it is the reader's fault if he does not grasp it.

A few well-chosen photographs, pertinent statistical tables, a copious index, an elaborate bibliography and stimulating questionnaires add to the value of the book.

Fine Political Manual Issued On Harlem

A POLITICAL MANUAL FOR HARLEM. Published by the Harlem Division of the Communist Party, 443 Lenox Ave., 123rd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Reviewed by Ben Davis, Jr.

One of the most useful and valuable pieces of work ever to come out of Harlem is the new "Political Manual for Harlem" which has just been published by the Harlem Division of the Communist Party.

It is particularly timely at this moment, on the eve of the Councilmanic elections.

Besides giving a factual analysis of the line-up of forces—organizations, individuals, political group-

ings, the trade union movement, etc., it points the way to how the Negro people, and the other minorities in Harlem, can win a victory next month.

It discusses practically all of the nationalities in this "city within a city," tells how they live, describes their frightful conditions, the horrible unemployment, the vicious discrimination and low standards of living. It gives valuable statistics handy for all. More than that it gives the answer—it tells how the people in struggle and unity can overcome these evils.

The table of contents includes: the National Negro Congress; the anti-lynching bill; the Harlem legislative conference, a broad community institution; the Negro church; Negroes in the Unions; the Workers Alliance; Relief and WPA.

giving practical information on eligibility for relief; the schools; the problems of the West Indian people; New Deal gains in Harlem; data on the Soviet Union; and the historic role of the Communist Party in advancing the interests of the Harlem people.

being that of James W. Ford, Executive Secretary of the Division and member of the Party's National Committee. There are many fitting quotations from Ford's book "The Negro people and the Democratic Front."

The manual is published especially for Communists in doing election work in their neighborhoods and election districts. It contains suitable maps, registration and election data.

But the fact that it has such a singular accumulation of material about the community, makes it of value to all Harlemites, particularly to the Negro people. One cannot help wishing that it will be available for mass distribution at the earliest possible date.

It is bound, beautifully and appropriately enough, in solid red cover. It is put up on a loose-leaf scale, in preparation for added comment and statistics as developments take place. The whole idea sets an example for other sections of the Communist Party. Certainly the Harlem Party members will want to study and master it as soon as possible.

Valuable in

Communist Work

It gives vivid thumb-nail biographies of the Harlem Communist leaders, outstanding among them

BOOKS OF THE TIMES

By CHARLES POORE

ROBERT E. LEE liked to recall the somewhat exasperated commander who said to one of his rebellious subordinates: "Captain, I know you can prove that you are right, and that my order was wrong, in fact you gentlemen always are right—but for God's sake, do wrong sometimes!" That—please mark—is a Lee story, not a Lincoln story. It comes, however, out of Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years," which we shall continue, with your permission, to review this morning. And what reminded us of General Lee's story was the fact that we can find practically nothing wrong with Mr. Sandburg's magnificent biography.

Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln," II

A book, like a country, can still be great even if some aspects of it are not all we might desire. That's true here. We wish Mr. Sandburg had shortened some of the elegies toward the end since, at best, they suffer by comparison with Whitman's. For his account of the assassination is extraordinarily moving. So is his narrative of the funeral train, and the way the news of Lincoln's death was received all over the world. Generally, however, the simplest writing is the most effective. Finally, we might be willing to spare some of the cartoons if a few good maps took their places.

The best way, of course, would be to keep all the present pictures and just add maps. For these volumes are wonderfully illustrated, with hundreds of photographs, caricatures, facsimiles of Lincoln's handwriting (especially interesting where he's changed wording), cartoons, handbills, and so on.

In its illustrations, as in nearly every other way, Mr. Sandburg's book is amazingly comprehensive. We spoke yesterday of the fact that we may go to it for analogies and contrasts between Lincoln's time and our own, as well as for a sweeping picture of American life during those years. We even see something of what was going on in Europe during the Civil War, for isolation had its difficulties even at a time when the roles were reversed. And all the complexities of political and economic crises Lincoln had to face while carrying on the war are fully set forth in these encyclopedic yet unpedantic volumes.

With Charity for All

Mr. Sandburg is, as we've said, fair to all, taking a Lincolnian attitude of warm-hearted interest in everything. Yet he never loses his keenness of observation and pungency of expression. A salient aspect of McClellan's character is summed up in the line: "Other generals were writing to their wives, but none so mirror-gazing." He suggests that if Lincoln had known what a demon of lightning tactics Stonewall Jackson was, he

would hardly have sent "the melancholy military tortoise Frémont" against him.

And Stonewall's reverence for the Sabbath, Mr. Sandburg says, further on, went so far that he wouldn't mail a letter to his wife on Sunday, or open one from her that arrived that day. But, "with the blessing of an ever-kind Providence," he would "fight, slay and deliver doom to the enemy if on the Sabbath the enemy looked ready for punishment."

Sherman's March to the Sea

He makes you admire Sherman as a man as well as for his genius in strategy. But of Sherman's march to the sea he inquires mildly: "What was it other than a human conflagration, a wide-moving cyclone, a plague of locusts, a cloud of giant biped grasshoppers, an Old Testament visitation of the vengeance of Jehovah or the raucous laughter of hell-hounds spawned from the cesspools of demoniac nether regions?"

He repeats with relish Grant's comment on Jefferson Davis's prediction that Atlanta would be to Sherman what Moscow was to Napoleon: "Mr. Davis has not made it quite plain who is to furnish the snow for this Moscow retreat."

And his commentary on Lincoln's humor is the best we've ever seen; partly because it's sparing, partly because it is accompanied with a great garland of Lincoln stories. He notes that Lincoln's fame as a humorist "brought him to folk masses as a reality, a living man who moved and thought and spoke, however rightly or wrongly," traces in considerable detail the state of humor and the lives of the leading humorists in Lincoln's time, and notes the savagery of some of the attacks made upon Lincoln in this field as in various others.

Lincoln and the Storytellers

Lincoln told Noah Brooks that perhaps one out of every six stories credited to him were old acquaintances, the rest came from other storytellers. The famous one about his asking what kind of whisky General Grant drank, so that he might send a few barrels to his other generals, was not, Mr. Sandburg points out, original.

It took some pious frauds a while to realize that Lincoln needed the relief provided by stories to remain sane in times of disaster; in these pages we again see people who profess to be shocked that Lincoln could laugh on the day of a crushing defeat. The criticisms never came from those who knew him well.

Few of the people around Lincoln could know him as Carl Sandburg has known him in the decades of devoted work that lie behind the writing of this biography. It is as long as a dozen novels, and far more compelling; it provides a Winter's reading and it is thoroughly interesting all the way. It is the truest portrait of the greatest American, and, so far as I know, the best biography of our day.

'Psychologizing' the Unemployed Millions

WORKERS ON RELIEF, by Grace Adams, Ph.D. With 14 photographic illustration and a book jacket. Yale University Press, 1939. \$3.00.

By Oakley Johnson

Dr. Grace Adams, psychologist, probably did not write *Workers on Relief* to please the Dies Committee at any cost—but they can't help being pleased. She has done an amazing, masterful job, "psychologizing" the whole Works Progress Administration from top to bottom, seeking its effect on employees' "self-respect" and dimmer in his mind is the mem-"morale." Since the employees she ory of the time when he was a self-chosen as examples are ficti-respecting electrician. He and Ger-tious characters created by herself trude have "given up" the idea of whose speeches she writes for them moving out of their \$22 cold-water and then proceeds to quote with flat. They have "given up" the idea bland impartiality, she has discov- of sending their children to col-ered that their morale has beer lege. It's all the fault of WPA. going down hill very fast. She has Now their highest ambition is to also arrived at a mass of startling get John in the CCC and Gladys new data about American labor in the NYA. Now that he's on the unions, the Workers' Alliance, the education project, Joe leaves his Communist Party, and the Negro trousers unpressed and shaves but people, data which up to now only twice a week. the Dies Committee has had suffi- cient creative imagination to ferret out.

Dr. Adams manages to get into her book quite a bit of sympathy—of the mealy-mouthed variety—for the 9,000,000 unemployed "unfortunates" who registered for 3,500,000 WPA jobs. But she doesn't let sym- pathy stand in the way of the scientific conclusions she set out to find. Her imaginary premises make her logical deductions inevitable. At the same time she avoids any charge of libel or slander, because she doesn't say anything herself—her characters say everything for her.

Marionette Characters

If you want to know how she does it, the very latest technique of scientific research as learned by her at Cornell University, just listen to some of her characters talk.

Take Exhibit A. His name is Joe Jackson, the dumb scissorbill. Joe's wife is Gertrude, also dumb. It takes Joe, an electrician by trade, a long time to crash WPA, but when he does, he lands—of all places—on the education project. Here his morale quickly drops to about a point and a half above zero. He "is not dissatisfied" to be on WPA, although he is getting only one-quarter his usual salary. "Ever-

You think Joe is a lot of hooley? Then look at Exhibit B, Nicky Wolff, dumb "girl-Communist," formerly a model but now a WPA scientific worker. As the daring Dr. Adams explains, Nicky "although a woman" was allowed to go out alone at night" (page 233) and carry on—propaganda. Nicky's ideological guide is Henry, also a Communist, also dumb, on the Writers' Project. On page 289, Dr. Adams explains how Henry gives Nicky the Communist line on the Negro question: "But, say, Nicky, haven't you got any coons on your project?" says Henry. "Give 'em the old stuff about race prejudice and they come around eating out of your hand." (I hate to quote this stuff, but honest-to-god it's in the book!) Then Henry goes on "Tell 'em how none of us have any prejudices against the Negro (sic) race, in fact we consider the Negro race superior to the white, what with all its poetry and rhythm and stuff. . . . Get plenty of sex into your spiel, honey."

Author Is "Fallen Writer"

If you think that no Communist in or out of a book could be as dumb as this, then you don't know how far Dr. Adams' morale has fallen. It was contact with WPA

that did it. She is a fallen writer. I could for exam-artists would never have had a stand it. Having created a dumb belief? One more Exhibit, if you can. North and finally landed me on re-ple, tell Dr. Adams that of 125chance. . . . But why waste good Negro artists listed as members of information on Dr. Adams? She the Harlem Community Center, 90-can make up her own.

Unfortunately for my peace were at one time on WPA, where Dr. Adams' prose style is replete with such choice phrases as the re- they had a chance not only to sur- with new poor," "made work," applying Dr. Adams' laborious re-vive but to learn painting of, new poor," "this WPA racket," I have myself worked on murals, lithography, and other, for a dole," "imponderables" as "morale," I was on the Writers' Proj- techniques that require expensive, such "imponderables" as "morale," I was also director of the Center and author. Her facts are selective; so are her statements, declares on- clusions. that without government sponsor- the vast majority of Negro white man until your leftish liter-

Psychologizing the Unemployed Millions

By Oakley Johnson

and a book jacket. Yale University Press, 1939. \$3.00.

And Stonewall's reverence for the Sabbath. Mr. Sandburg says, further on, went so far that he wouldn't mail a letter to his wife on Sunday or open one from her that arrived that day. But, "with the blessing of an ever-kind Providence," he would "fight, slay and deliver doom to the enemy if on the Sabbath the enemy looked ready for punishment."

Dr. Grace Adams, psychologist, probably did not write **Workers on Relief** to please the Dies Committee at any cost, but they can't help being pleased. She has done an amazing masterful job, "psychologizing" the whole Works Progress

He makes you admire Sherman as a man as well as for his genius in strategy. But of Sherman's march to the sea he inquires mildly: "What was it other than a human conflagration, a wide-moving cyclone, a plague of locusts, a cloud of defiant hined cassinones, an Old Testament?"

He repeats with relish Grant's comment on Jefferson Davis's prediction that Atlanta would be to Sherman what Moscow was to Napoleon: "Mr. Davis has not made it quite plain who is to furnish the snow for this Moscow retreat."

And his commentary on Lincoln's humor is the best we've ever seen; partly because it's sparing, partly because it is accompanied with a great garland of Lincoln stories. He notes that Lincoln's fame as a humorist "brought him to folk masses as a reality, a living man who moved and thought and spoke, however rightly or wrongly," traces in considerable detail the state of humor and the lives of the leading humorists in Lincoln's time, and notes the savagery of some of the attacks made upon Lincoln in this field as in various others.

Lincoln and the Storytellers

Lincoln told Noah Brooks that perhaps one out of every six stories credited to him were old acquaintances, the rest came from other storytellers. The famous one about his asking what kind of whisky General Grant drank, so that he might send a few barrels to his other generals, was not, Mr. Sandburg points out, original.

It took some pious frauds a while to realize that Lincoln needed the relief provided by stories to remain sane in times of disaster; in these pages we again see people who profess to be shocked

Few of the people around Lincoln could know him as Carl Sandburg has known him in the decades of devoted work that lie behind the writing of this biography. It is as long as a dozen novels, and far more compelling; it provides a Winter's reading and it is thoroughly interesting all the way. It is the truest portrait of the greatest American, and, so far as I know, the best biography of our day.

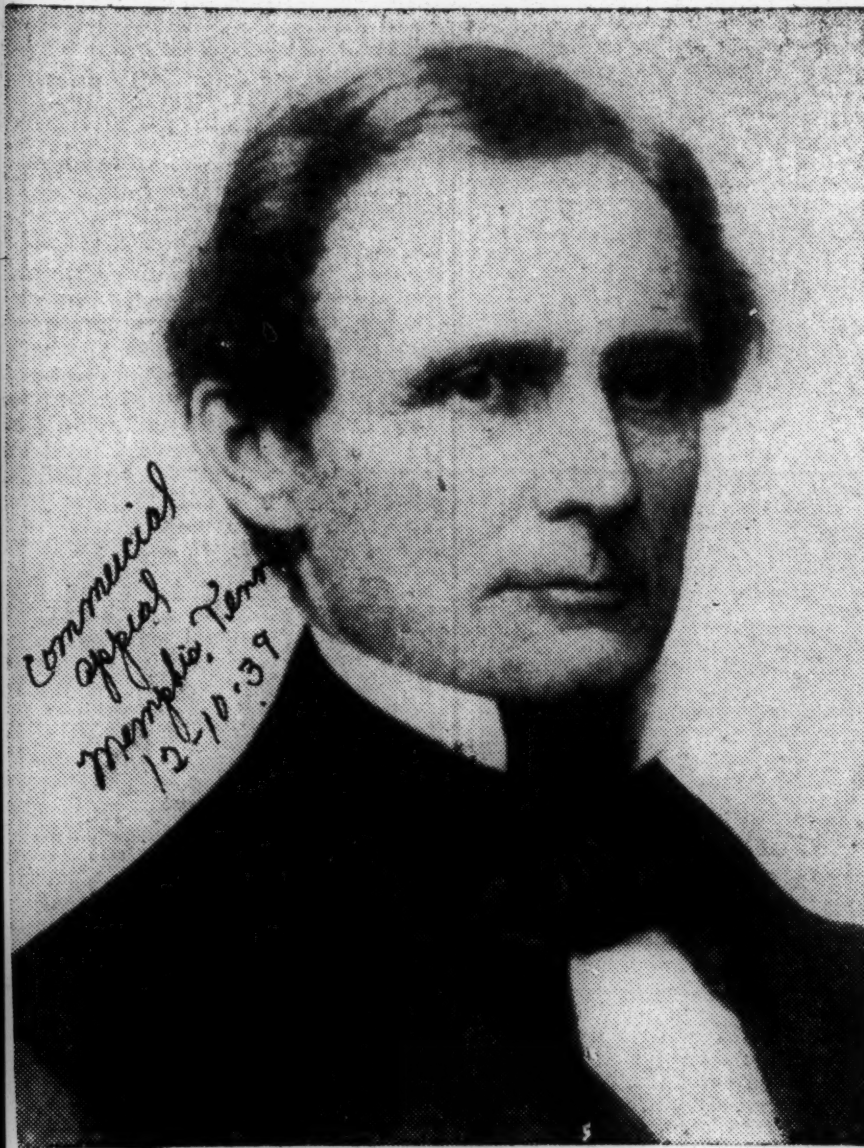
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a liter- a good deal about all

One more Exhibit, if you stand it. Having created a Communist, in fact two of Dr. Adams goes further and creates an uneducated Negro, whose name in the book is Tom Lumpkin. He is saving his money (on WP) to take his family back to the South. He tells Nicky, when Nicky tries to recruit him, "What do you say if I told you I had been discourteously treated by a white man until your leftist

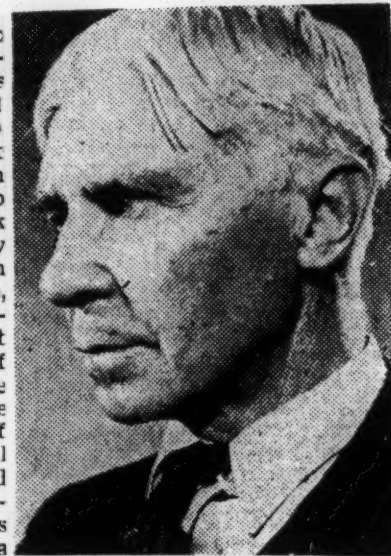
Valuable Confederate History Treats Jefferson Davis Harshly



other states to turn to Davis. The Georgia delegates acquiesced for the sake of harmony, and thus, according to Mr. Hendrick, was one who rated second-choice elected. Whether elected by accident or design, Davis seemed well qualified for the presidency in many respects. He was, thanks to the wealth of his older brother, well-reared, well-educated, and well-married. He had an illustrious career as soldier, United States Senator, and Secretary of War. Calhoun had given him the nod as his successor to leadership of the Southern rights movement.

But, according to Mr. Hendrick, he was far from successful as leader of the "Lost Cause." He was unable to bear up under the strain of official duties; frequently he came home after a day's work, "fasting, a mere mass of throbbing nerves." His West Point education and his Army background tended to make him domineering in his attitude toward his Cabinet members and to make him meddlesome in dealing with his generals. Inability to get along amicably with influential people was perhaps his greatest weakness. Strife between President and Cabinet resulted in frequent resignations; it is significant that the six Confederate ministerial portfolios had seventeen incumbents. Disharmony between Davis and Gen. Joe Johnston was notorious. There also was flagrant discord between President and state governors.

But, granting salient weaknesses on Davis' part, it is the opinion of this reviewer that Mr. Hendrick has dealt too harshly with the leader of the "Lost Cause." Davis' problems were gargantuan. He was handicapped by physical frailty and surrounded by trouble-makers. One would have to search a long time to find more cantankerous characters than Joe Brown and Robert Barnwell Rhett. That Davis was not utterly "impossible" is established by the fact that Lee and Benjamin got along with him from beginning to end of the Confederacy. It is a temptingly easy for a contemporary election of Jefferson Davis as armchair lucubator to dilate upon the shortcomings of the leadership of the "Lost Cause." But it is a plain truth that anyone except Jefferson Davis himself would have had a choice of Davis as the Confederate States of America's number one man was an accident. But this is the position taken by Mr. Hendrick in his illuminating study. According to him, the majority of the delegates who assembled in Montgomery to organize the Confederate Government favored Toombs of Georgia for the presidency. But an erroneous impression that Cobb (personally not surprised, however, to find no mention of the belated dispatching to be put forward by the Georgia representatives of instructions to offer emancipation in



Abraham Lincoln and his biographer, Carl Sandburg

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN: The War Years. By Carl Sandburg. Harcourt Brace. \$20. 12-10-39

(The following review reprinted in excerpted form from the New York Herald Tribune "Books" was written by Lloyd Lewis, author of "Myths After Lincoln" and "Sherman, Fighting Prophet.")

The President of the United States was down for a few perfunctory "dedicatory remarks," in the formal christening of a national graveyard for soldiers on Nov. 16, 1863, at Gettysburg. There had been vast slaughter there in July, and too many of the dead had been so carelessly buried that the plows of Pennsylvania farmers were catching in their bones. Now the Nation, aroused, was making the burial legal, official, eternal.

Mr. Lincoln hadn't time to get up much of a speech, even for the four or five minutes allotted him. The big oration of the day was to be given by the country's most classical orator, Edward Everett. Besides, it was a question as to how many people would listen to Lincoln, anyway. The big men of the Republican Party weren't going. They asked each other, "Why bother with a man who's finished as a political leader?"

Lincoln's time was crowded with appointments and duties in the days before the event. Furthermore, the one person to whom he was closest in the world, his tongue-tied little boy, Tad, was sick, the doctors unable to tell what was the matter. . . .

So, what with everything, the President didn't do very well when his time came to give his little five-minute talk to the crowd. Sitting down while polite perfunctory applause pattered, he told an old friend beside him that he wished

STATESMEN OF THE LOST CAUSE. By Burton J. Hendrick. Little Brown. \$3.75.

Readers who give serious attention to the history of the Confederate States cannot but be impressed with the tremendous part played by fortuitous circumstance in the career of this short-lived government. The conflict between North and South was precipitated by what some historians regard as an accident—that is, the order to fire on Fort Sumter without particulars of final negotiations being communicated to the Montgomery authorities. General Lee was deprived of the service of his most brilliant military colleague by the accidental shooting at Chancellorsville of Stonewall Jackson by his

Jeff Davis

own troops. But perhaps the most significant accident of all was the election of Jefferson Davis as armchair lucubator to dilate upon the shortcomings of the leadership of the "Lost Cause." But it is a plain truth that anyone except Jefferson Davis himself would have had a choice of Davis as the Confederate States of America's number one man was an accident. But this is the position taken by Mr. Hendrick in his illuminating study. According to him, the majority of the delegates who assembled in Montgomery to organize the Confederate Government favored Toombs of Georgia for the presidency. But an erroneous impression that Cobb (personally not surprised, however, to find no mention of the belated dispatching to be put forward by the Georgia representatives of instructions to offer emancipation in

B. I. WILEY.
University of Mississippi,
Head of History Department

he'd gotten the thing up with more care; that it was "a flat failure and the people are disappointed." He was silent on the railroad train going back to Washington that night, and lay on one of the side seats with a wet towel across his eyes. . . . The London Times noted that Lincoln's little speech simply couldn't be beaten for dullness.

The towering irony of all this comes creeping up, inch by inch, detail by detail, as Carl Sandburg tells it in his new four-volume biography of Lincoln during the Civil War years. The full drama of it comes as Sandburg once said the fog comes, "on little cat's feet." Up to this point Sandburg, the biographer, has led the reader by the hand, talking to him prosaically, calmly, interestingly, thoughtfully out not often like the Sandburg who had made the hickory woods ring with music 13 years ago in his two volumes, "Abraham Lincoln; the Prairie Years."

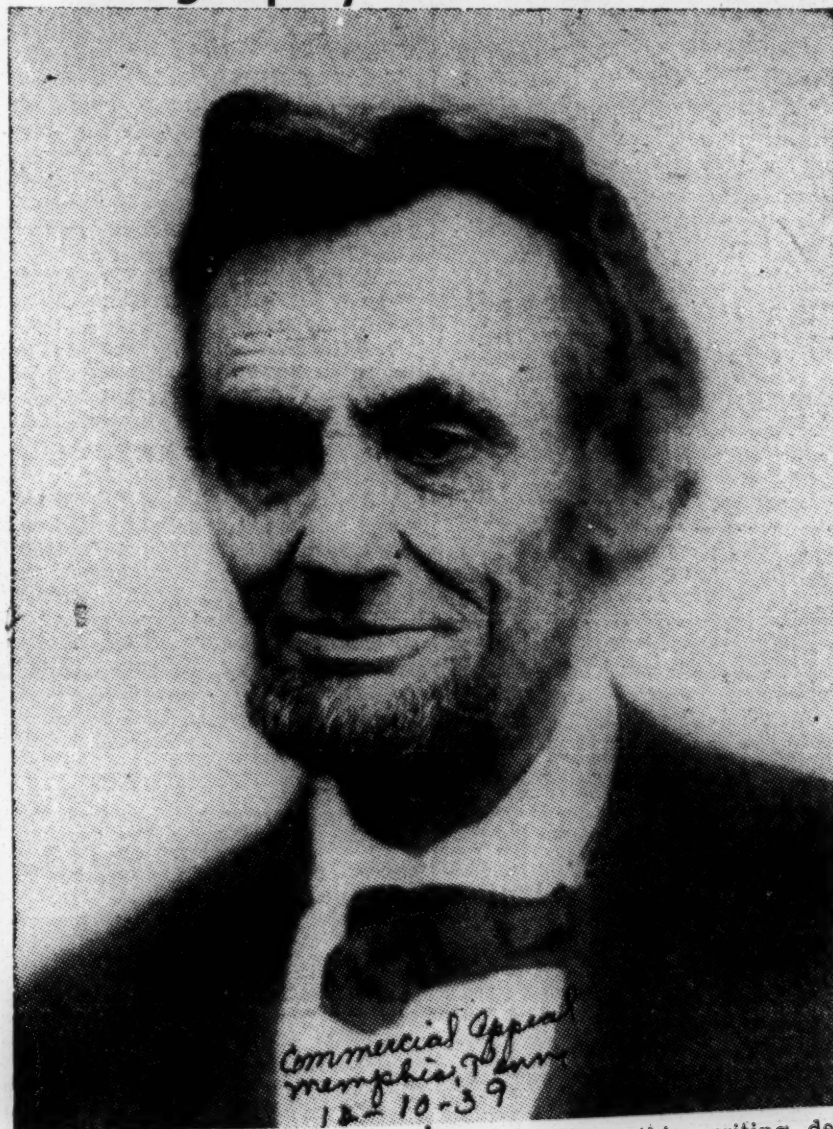
But now, now that the creaking lamp-lit train has taken Lincoln back to Washington, and the disappointed crowds have gone home from Gettysburg, Sandburg keeps the reader with him in the deserted cemetery—the two of them standing there alone in the bivouac of the dead.

And now it is (on page 476 of Volume Two) that the gray-haired American of Swedish ancestors throws off the mantle of the biographer, the academic robes of the scholar, and lifting his bass voice, begins to sing. . . . As he sings, the listener knows that here is the greatest requiem for dead Union soldiers since Walt Whitman—and maybe "When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd" is no greater, even so. . . .

The 13 years' active work that Sandburg poured into these four volumes, are years in which a poet trained himself to be a researcher, collecting tens of thousands of quotations, notes, excerpts, learning all about evidence. It has been the best research job yet done on Lincoln—possibly on any American—yet Sandburg, when he comes to printing his results, discards the conventional technique of the historian. . . . Many of his sources are implied in the text, the rest are there on the authority of his own integrity. . . . He halts again and again in his pursuit of the mysterious Lincoln to insert sketches of contemporary characters. The best of these, just as it is always the best in any Civil War or Reconstruction book that attempts the method, is that of Phaddeus Stevens. . . .

Incidentally, Grant and Sherman grow upon Sandburg as his volumes progress. They may be seen to capture the author as he meets each added proof of their extraordinary intelligence in military matters. As for McClellan, the author leans backward in fairness, but the massed evidence leaves "Little Mac" smaller than ever in history. Toward Ben Butler, Sandburg is doggedly bitter, his own blood so stirred

Sandburg Completes Great Biography Of Abe Lincoln



red by Ben's chicaneries that he misses almost altogether the wit, the humor, the impudent comedy as well as the paradoxical friendship, for the poor that make some other researchers fascinated with the character. . . .

Lincoln was in himself so large a mirror of mankind that every biographer finds in him the thing he admires most, hence lawyers think Lincoln's legal side the thing that made him great, soldiers think his education in handling soldiers the main thing in his fame, preachers say it was his exalted moral sense, and Sandburg the writer, while giving the most catholic of evaluations to date, would seem, by his emphasis, to feel that it was as a user of words that Lincoln shone the brightest. . . .

Sandburg was born for this particular job, and it has waited for him. A great American democrat has come at last to his most sympathetic and, at the same time, his most searchingly detailed portrait at the hands of another great American democrat. And the por-

trait seems, at this writing destined to be one of the tallest sycamores in the forest of American literature, one of the landmarks in the history of our writing. . . .

Eppse's New Book Proves Race Was First Settler

Great Novel Tells Of Life In South After The War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Merl R. Eppse's new book "The Negro, Too, in American History," proved invaluable at a forum discussion here last Sunday when one of the speakers sought to prove that a member of the Race was the first settler on the mainland of the new world following Columbus' discovery.

His statement was substantiated by Eppse's history which states that a member of the Race associated with Ferdinand Desoto the explorer in what is now Alabama and settled among the Indians in 1539. This is recorded as the first settler on the continent.

The new book, written by Prof. Eppse, one of America's foremost historians, came to the press only a few months ago. But already it has been adopted by several states and has been placed on the library shelves of all leading universities.

Because interested readers were having some difficulty obtaining copies of the book, the Chicago Defender undertook two weeks ago to make it possible for its subscribers to get this new history with greater facility. Since that time orders have been pouring in daily by the scores. A coupon is found elsewhere in this edition which explains how the book may be obtained.

Because this new comprehensive history makes an ideal Christmas gift, hundreds of persons have ordered copies to be sent in Christmas wrappers.

The unusual feature of this new book is that it correlates Negro history with American history and that its 111 pages of appendix give a complete statistic of Race activities. It lists the number of all-Race towns which exceeds 60; it lists all of the Race colleges and carries population figures for the principal cities. A day-by-day record of achievement by members of the Race for each month of the year is also given.

A SEA ISLAND LADY, by Francis Griswold. Published by William Morrow & Co.; 964 pages, \$3.

INTO THE MAKING OF THIS AMERICAN CAVALCADE goes 60 exciting years of life as lived by the Sea Islanders along the beautiful coast of the Carolina Low Country. It is a panoramic picture, 964 pages long, beginning with the Civil War and ending several years after the close of the World War.

This is more than the story of the effect of three wars upon the lives of the people who lived on the islands which lie half way between Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. It is more than a really great picture of the South's disintegration, the plague of reconstruction, the converging of the North and South into one nation, and the growth of the nation to its present status.

It is the story of Emily Moffet, beautiful Boston girl who came to Beaufort, just before the close of the Civil War, as the bride of Aaron Moffet, carpetbagger, preacher and opportunist. Emily, working day and night in the hospitals and schools which had been established to care for the sick, half-starved and homeless freedmen, was too busy to learn that her husband was building up a political machine which was to bring her great wealth and tragic death.

This is only the beginning of Emily's life. A life so rich, so full, that to sketch it briefly would fill the entire review page; because Emily lived to be an old, old lady, and through her life the major and minor event which took place in America during those 60 years, take on a personal meaning to the reader.

This is an amazing and a beautiful chronicle. Amazing because of its wealth of knowledge, its flowing sequence which portrays a beautiful country, presents a half century of American history, a way of life, a family from birth to death, and fragments of many things passed.

It is beautiful because of its poetry-like prose, the rhythm of the Gallah speech which the Negro characters (many of them unforgettable) use throughout the book, and because of the sheer grandeur of a woman's life. A woman whose strength, wisdom, and stalwart character acts as a magnet to draw the reader on and on through a

chaotic and tragic period of time, read to doom a journey of strange-ness and wonder, who made one believe at last with whole heart in all the dark splendor, all the terrible beauty of the world."—ESTHER PENNICK

"Gratitude was the final response that life called for. Gratitude for the very briefness of living that made it so precious. For the hunger and thirst that made its fullness, and the madness that gave it reason. Gratitude . . . for those loved ones living and gone—who gave life its truest meaning, and made the havoc

OFF THE BENCH

By Judge Walter B. Jones

"THE COTTON KINGDOM IN ALABAMA"

It is always a pleasure to read a book that is written by an author who is genuinely interested in his subject, who has studied it from every possible angle and who writes in an interesting manner. And this pleasure I have had during the past two nights when I was reading "The Cotton Kingdom in Alabama" by Charles S. Davis, Ph.D., now assistant professor of history at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. The volume contains more than 200 pages, is typographically attractive, and is beautifully bound. It is from the press of the Auburn Printing Company, and was published this week.



Walter B. Jones

Prof. Davis's book is a study which gives an account of all of the main phases of the old time Southern plantation management, as the subject relates to Alabama, and the study brings the subject up to the beginning of the war for Southern Independence.

The book is divided into eight chapters, the headings of which are: (I) Geography, Soil and Climate; (II) Immigration and Expansion; (III) Plantation Management; (IV) Purchase and Care of Slaves; (V) Slavery and the law; (VI) Transportation and Export of Cotton; (VII) The Cotton Factor and Plantation Supply; (VIII) Profits in Planting.

Two of the very valuable features of the book are the appendices, A and B, which show the relation to the distribution of slaves to soil areas in Alabama every 10 years, from 1820 through 1860. The other appendix shows in graphic form the distribution of cotton production in Alabama in 1850 and in 1860. Another valuable feature of the book is a map showing the Alabama railroads in 1860, and there is another map showing the agricultural regions in Alabama from the Barrens to the Coastal Plain.

Immigration And Expansion

While I have enjoyed and profited greatly by reading the entire book, yet I believe that I found myself more interested in the chapters relating to immigration and expansion, plantation management and the purchase and care of slaves.

Chapter II of the volume gives an instructive account of immigration into Alabama.

Prof. Davis points out: "Streams of immigrants poured into the Alabama region from several directions. The rich valley of the Tennessee River was settled largely from Tennessee, and indirectly through Tennessee from the older States. In the central portion, along the rivers, settlers came chiefly from Virginia and the Carolinas, but in many instances stopped over in Georgia a few years on their way westward. Charles and James Tait of Wilcox County, came from Virginia to Elbert County, Georgia, some time between the close of the Revolution and 1810 and then moved into

Alabama in 1818."

The author also tells us: "The eastern portion of the State and the Mobile District were settled by people from many different States, though largely from Georgia. One colony, consisting of French exiles who had followed the fortunes of Napoleon until his downfall, founded the town of Demopolis on the Tombigbee. At the same time that population was crowding into the country north of the Tennessee River into that portion of the Chickasaw and Cherokee Territory afterwards organized into Jackson, Limestone and Cherokee Counties, the country to the south of Madison County was likewise receiving its advance of pioneer settlements in all that portion of the Tennessee Valley which now comprises the Counties of Franklin, Lawrence and Morgan. Nor was this the limit of immigration, as hundreds were advancing down the Tombigbee to the settlements on the lower portion of the river near Washington County and others were advancing westward up the headwaters of the Tombigbee, taking up the virgin lands still in the occupancy of the Chickasaws."

Conditions In 1820

Prof. Davis points out that "by 1820 the State had grown into a commonwealth of 127,901 inhabitants, about 85,000 of whom were whites and 42,000 were slaves."

Prof. Davis also gives us an interesting study of immigration to the various places in Alabama and shows that generally you could find in a community local characteristics which that community took from the State from which the majority of the settlers came.

He points out that: "In the Tombigbee and Alabama basins, as well as in the Black Belt, a majority of the settlers seem to have come from Virginia and the Carolinas, though Georgia and Tennessee were by no means without their representatives."

The author shows that during the early years of settlement the pioneers from North Carolina showed a preference for Greene County while the settlers from South Carolina seemed to have preferred the Pickens. The eastern and southern parts of the State, leaving out the Mobile area, were populated mainly by settlers from Georgia. Mobile had a very cosmopolitan population. The merchants and traders came mostly from New England, the common people principally from Georgia, and there were the French and Spanish influences.

The Plantation Overseer

The chapter on Plantation Management calls attention to the fact that one of the most important actors in the operation of the plantation was the overseer. "Unnoticed in society, with no friends to record his services, he lived and disappeared without leaving a record of his existence."

The book contains forms of typical agreement between the overseer and his employer. The agreement generally ran for a year and the overseer was required to give all of his time, attention, and skill to operating the plantation. He had to observe the wishes of his employer and had to be careful of the good conduct, health and cleanliness of the Negroes. He was to conduct himself with prudence, sobriety, and fidelity. Generally his employer furnished him with a horse to ride over the plantation and a slave to cook and wash for him

The salary seems to have run around \$500 a year, they are given the joints and three and a half and one writer noted that the salaries of Alabama pounds when weighing the middlings. In addition, overseers averaged from \$200 to \$600 per year. If he gave as much bread as they wanted, all the he was a man of exceptional ability he might get milk on the place except the little used by him as much as \$1,000, and a few, very few, got as self and his wife, frequent issues of molasses, and much as \$1,500 a year.

It would seem that the tenure of an overseer was brief. Some of the planters changed nearly every year and most all of them had troubles. One farmer discharged his overseer for striking a Negro woman with an ear of corn. And one plantation owner fired his overseer because during the owner's absence the overseer had not visited the fields in six weeks. The overseers, as a whole, do not appear to have been of a very high type.

Purchase And Care Of Slaves

This chapter of the book is particularly interesting. It shows that: "The mania for buying slaves which seized Alabama planters is evidenced by the fact that the Negro population of the State increased from 42,024 in 1820 to 342,884 in 1850 which was far in excess of the natural increase."

Prof. Davis says that the largest purchase of slaves that he was able to discover in Alabama was one made in April, 1860, and involved the payment of \$32,000.

The writer gives an insight into the way the price for a slave was figured when he says: "The usual method for rough estimation of the price of slaves was by the quoted figure of cotton per pound. For instance, if cotton was selling at 10 cents, the price of a prime field hand was placed at \$1,000 if at 12 cents, \$1,200, etc. In Alabama this general ratio remained fairly accurate except during two periods, namely, 1816-1820 and 1855-1860. In the earlier period, when cotton was bringing from 16 to 30 cents a pound, the price of slaves averaged from \$300 to \$600 each, and in the later period, with cotton around 10 cents, the price of a prime field hand was \$1,600 and in some cases even higher. Such prices after 1855 were about 30 per cent higher than the average price of cotton warranted. However, there were exceptions to this rule. In October, 1860, a sale of 30 negroes took place in the town of Eutaw, in Greene County, and the highest price offered was \$1,200 for a likely young field hand. Several women who the year before would have brought \$1,400 were sold for less than \$1,000. In commenting on the sale the editor of the "Alabama Beacon" stated that the prices offered were 30 to 50 per cent lower than during the preceding year and attributed this slump to "an apprehension of a dissolution of the Union."

It seems that the last attempt to bring any Africans into Alabama as slaves occurred in 1859. All through the book are quotations from old lists and old diaries and old letters showing the care that the planters gave their slaves. Many slaves were emancipated at the death of their master and quite often were left a legacy of from \$200 to \$500 to establish themselves as free people. The planters kept a constant watch over the health of their slaves and there were all sorts of regulations to safeguard the well being of the Negro.

The Slaves' Diet

"Practically all slave owners were of the opinion that meat was essential to the African constitution if a full day's work was to be done efficiently. One Sumter County planter even went so far as to take into account the weight of bone in issuing meat to his Negroes. 'I give one pound a piece (to each Negro) a day when they (his Negroes) are eating the bonv parts, four pounds a week when

Sketch Of The Author

Prof. Davis was born in Mobile in 1910, but spent his early years at Oak Grove, a little community 17 miles from Mobile. He was educated in the elementary schools, at Barton Academy and Murphy High School at Mobile. He began his studies at Auburn in 1927. There he pursued a liberal arts course and was graduated in 1931.

In 1932 he returned to Auburn and received the M.S. degree in history. Afterwards he taught for a year and a half at the Southern Military Academy, coming back to Auburn in 1934 for a half year's appointment in the history department. During the Summer of 1934 he began work on the Ph.D. degree at the University of California. That Fall he continued his work toward the degree at Duke University, where he had been awarded a fellowship in Southern History on the basis of his Auburn M.S. thesis, "Raphael Semmes." He received the Ph.D. degree from Duke University in 1938, his dissertation being "The Plantation System in Alabama Before 1860."

Prof. Davis was connected with the State Department of Archives and History as a field collector for a short time during 1936-1937. In 1937 he returned to Auburn as assistant professor of History, and this chair he still holds. Prof. Davis is married and has one child, an infant daughter born last April.

Prof. Davis's book may be obtained from the State Department of Archives and History in Montgomery or from the Auburn Printing Company at Auburn, Ala.

It is a valuable contribution to the history of our people and our State.

An American Girl in the Congo

WHITE MOTHER IN AFRICA

By Margaret Sally Eulich. Illustrated, 220 pp. New York: Richard R. Smith. \$2.50.

AS a 19-year-old bride in the American Middle West, Margaret Sally Eulich looked forward with delight to the life of "adventure" promised by her engineer husband in Equatorial Africa. She thought of days which should be exciting without ceasing to be pleasant, peaceful tropical nights, strange and fascinating jungle and people—well, as she recalls it now, she can say that she got all that, and that she loved Africa. But along with the staff of picturesque dreams she got also discomfort and heat and storm and insect pests and disobedient natives and malaria and dysentery and loneliness and constant danger from the tsetse fly; and scarcely had she managed to transform one ugly shack into some sort of home, when they would have to move somewhere else. She celebrated her twentieth birthday on the Congo River boat on the way to the mining company's farthest outpost; and her baby was born in mid-Africa before she had been there a year.

The story of this white mother in Africa is no doubt the story, with only slight personal variations, of many an engineer's wife; and Mrs. Eulich neither writes with any special distinction nor has any particularly memorable incidents to narrate. But her book has a quality of personal interest in its matter-of-fact acceptance of every strange detail of her new life, and also in its candid naïveté. To a girl whose whole world had been held within a small circumference in Missouri the French language of her husband's Belgian employers and co-workers seemed almost as monstrous an obstacle to intelligible living as the African dialects; but she simply accepted and made the best of everything that came. She was fascinated, for example, by the natives' absorption in their dances. When her nearest white neighbor—the Belgian wife of a South African

—was in danger because of native rebellion Mrs. Eulich welcomed her as a matter of course to the protection of her own home. When a young American engineer got into trouble with the Portuguese authorities she helped him escape through the jungle. And once she persuaded another young man to masquerade as a girl for an otherwise womanless party.

Her book, like the days she dreamed of, combines pleasure and excitement, along with the day's discomforts, in a record of matter-of-course sportsmanship.

Thumbprint of the South

TAR HEEL EDITOR—Josephus Daniels University of North Carolina (\$3.50). Tar Heel Editor is the first of four volumes in which the 77-year-old Ambassador to Mexico proposes to tell the whole of his long life. Taking him through his 30th year, it concerns itself somewhat with his boyhood (his mother's War memories, camp meetings, small-town life, two decades of Reconstruction), chiefly, and in great factual detail, with his young manhood.

A full-fledged editor at 18, Daniels became, during his twenties, one of the most talented and unpurchasable of Southern journalists, fought for virtually every (safely Democratic) office in sight in the raw, nascent South—from free schools, coeducation, a Railroad Commission, to Prohibition (decades before its time) and "white supremacy."

Copiously illustrated with archaic, mostly unheard-of local faces, published by a home press, dealing minutely with matters which once excited a town or county, at most, a State, these 500 pages might easily have been of an interest equally local. But they are, for those very reasons and some others, an almost incalculably rich and subtle portrait of the late 19th Century South: as a State, as a people, as reflected in platoons of politicians, lobbyists, journalists, industrialists, preachers and educators; as pinned down in thousands upon thousands of facts of all sorts and sizes; as embodied in every action, still more in every inflection, of one man, Josephus Daniels.

For Josephus Daniels speaks his long piece honestly and guilelessly in the scrawny indigenous jargon of his trade in his time, and his naïveté serves to reveal truths subtler than he suspects. A man who can pay tribute to his wife as "the best helpmeet with which man was ever blessed," who can affectionately reprint his own editorials and funny stories, who can, in the Southern journalist's equivalent of

Arthur Kober, refer to a "Hounded" submarine, speaks from the photographic heart of what his time and environment have made him, and is incapable of going wrong. Even such a wower as: "What-ever else North Carolinians stand for or do not stand for, immorality by a man in the highest place in an insane asylum or even the suspicion of it brings indignation," is better than a mere laugh; it is, like the whole of the book, as genuine as a thumbprint.

Tar Heel Editor is not quite the complete Southern landscape its author, in his preface, intends; it is a strictly middle-class picture, gets the rest by implication only. But within these limits it is an extraordinary and valuable record; above all, a readable one. With no pretension to

literary talent, it contains almost as fine U. S. writing as Twain, Lardner, The Congressional Record. With no "science" attributed in Ohio and in Washington. Immediately the post office and Department of Justice agents, by threats, by force and by purchase, rounded up and destroyed every pamphlet except two, one of which is in the New York Public Library.

THE SOUTHERN POOR-WHITE FROM LUBBERLAND TO TOBACCO ROAD, by Shields McIlwaine. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press; 274, \$2.50.

WHO IS REALLY THE POOR WHITE of the South? Is he the person sentimentally described by Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page, or is he the unloved poor of "Tobacco Road"? The Southern Poor-White from Lubberland to Tobacco Road, Mr. McIlwaine sets himself the task of finding out who that poor white really is.

His search proves most interesting to himself and to the reader. Mr. McIlwaine goes back to the early eighteenth century and there finds a description of the poor white. Then he comes down through the writings of William Gilmore Simms, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and numerous others, to the Caldwells and the Faulkners of today. By examining these fictional accounts of the poor white, Mr. McIlwaine finds a most interesting composite picture of this man of the South about whom so much has been written, and so little is understood.

"The Southern Poor-White" is indeed a notable book, making as it does a valuable contribution to our understanding of the Southern tenant farmer and of the conditions that have produced him and that still keep him in rags. Here is a book which we Southerners cannot overlook.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

PRESIDENT HARDING'S COLORED BLOOD

Samuel Hopkins Adam's new book, "Incredible Era," is a biography of the late U. S. President, Warren Gamaliel Harding.

In it Mr. Adams traces the family of the president back to his great-grandmother, Elizabeth Madison Harding, a colored woman, who was born in 1799.

Her son was President Harding's grandfather, Charles Alexander Harding, and is described as having "curly hair, swarthy complexion, a wide, big body, and great nostrils."

Back in 1849 David Butler, who married one of the Harding girls, killed a man who referred to her as an ———. The issue of slander was raised as a defense. The jury found that "it was not slanderous to call Mrs. Butler colored, since the Hardings were always so considered."

Grandma Harding persuaded the president's parents to name him after an uncle, Warren Gamaliel Bancroft, a colored Methodist preacher.

While rumors of Harding's colored blood were current during his campaign for the presidency, the daily papers suppressed the news.

Copies of the pamphlet, "Harding's Family Tree," prepared by Professor William Estabrook Chancellor of Wooster college, Ohio, were distributed in Ohio and in Washington. Immediately the post office and Department of Justice agents, by threats, by force and by purchase, rounded up and destroyed every pamphlet except two, one of which is in the New York Public Library.

President Harding himself, 12-16-39, even reminded that he had colored blood, did not deny it.

"How do I know?" he was quoted as saying. "One of my ancestors may have jumped the fence."

Why was all this suppressed? Joseph Tumulty, Woodrow Wilson's secretary, tells why. "What a terrible thing it would be for the country if it came out that we had a president alleged to be part colored."

Terrible or not, these seem to be the facts, even if newspapers suppressed them. President Harding was right. Lots of fences have been jumped by American white people. Witness five million mulattoes and thousands of colored people passing over into the white race year by year.

We know lots of colored people who are whiter in color and in features than Viscount Rothermere of England, Al Capone, late of Alcatraz, or the late President Harding.

The fact is, we have been so accustomed to remarking the trace of white blood in colored people that we haven't been at all quick to note the trace of colored blood when it appears in the white—the broad nostrils, the large nose, mouth and lips, and the dark, curly hair.—Afro American.

Seven States Adopt Eppse's New Text

'The Negro Too. In American History'

"The Negro Too, in American History," a comprehensive history of America in which the brilliant part played by members of the Race is told in simple language, has just been adopted by the boards of education of seven southern states.

At last a historian has been able to incorporate the Race in an American history so that the role of the black man is correlated with that of other races in a complete story of our country.

Prof. Merl R. Eppse, author of "The Negro Too, in American History," has compacted in 544 pages a smoothly written, entrancing story of America and of the Race in one master stroke.

Used At Harvard

Although the book has only been off the press a few months, thousands of copies have been sold. Several of the leading universities, including Princeton, Harvard, Yale, the University of Chicago, and Howard are using it as a text and a source book.

It is believed that within a year the book will be taught in most of the high schools of the nation. Already the seven states which have adopted the book are completing plans for having it taught in their schools.

W. Louis Davis, well-known Chicagoan, states that this history will satisfy a need that has long been felt in homes, libraries and schools. He says that thousands of persons of both races are anxious for a book of this type which tells the true history of America. He further says that a copy should be in the home of every member of the Race.

Races Share Equally

This interesting history presents a dramatic story of America, giving the background of all the races that have entered the boiling pot. At every stage of development the part played by members of the Race has been brought in with its proper perspective: explorers, soldiers, in-

ventors, educators, physicians and skilled technicians, and craftsmen all come in for their full share of credit.

To Aid Readers

In order to help its readers secure copies of this valuable history, the Chicago Defender has placed a coupon elsewhere in this issue. There is only a limited supply of the first edition available and members of the Race who are anxious to know about their achievements are urged to act immediately.

What Leaders Say

Distinguished leaders have this to say about "The Negro Too in American History":

"It is the fairest and best book on the Negro that has ever been written."—Dr. S. L. Smith, former director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

"It is a monumental work in the most neglected field of our education."—Hon. Leo Favrot, general education board.

"It is the best of its kind. I am recommending it for the state approved list."—Hon. W. E. Turner, state agent for Negro schools.

"It is wonderful."—Dr. W. D. Weatherford.

"Delighted to double my order."—three books will not supply the demand."—Dr. Van Dusen, librarian, Fisk university.

"Send me 100 books. The school board wants them for the high school."—Judge Benjamin Green, Mound Bayou, Miss.

"It is the best book on race relations I have ever read. Every Negro who reads this book will be proud of his race."—W. J. Hale, president, A. and I. State College, Nashville, Tenn.

'100 Amazing Facts About The Negro'

The seventeenth edition of "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro" by J. A. Rogers, author of "From Superman to Man", historian and traveller, has just appeared in book form with much new and striking information about peoples of African descent throughout the ages and on all the continents.

Proof is given from pictures taken from the most ancient monuments of the New World that the first Americans were Negroes. That a Negro girl saved George Washington's life at a most critical time in America's fight for independence. That Abraham Lincoln declared not more than four times that it was the Negro who saved the Union during the Civil War; that the Ku Klux Klan copied its garb from that worn by Negroes of a religious order in Spain, five centuries ago; that 41 Negroes won the Congressional Medal of Honour, America's highest decoration for valor. There is also a wealth of information on miscegenation, venereal maladies, moral decay, education, invention, and other fields as it concerns the Afro-American past and present.

A Negro emperor of South America's greatest country once ruled a European land from his South American throne. Napoleon, to solve the race problem in Haiti, tried to make it legal for every man to have two wives, one white, the other black. A Negro king in Arabia started the first world war in history which lasted a thousand years and spread from France to Japan. Imhotep, a Negro of Ancient Egypt, was the Father of Medicine.

There is also a discussion of the history of the word, Negro. More than a half of the book is devoted to give proof of the rare facts with abundant quotations, names of authors, pages, and dates of publication.

Over 200 names of great, and in most cases, little known Negroes of world importance are given. These include kings, queens, dictators, generals, writers, and religious and political leaders. For instance, China's most dynamic politician is a Negro, born in the West Indies.

There are also full-page illustra-

tions, one of them of the Black Venus of 15,000 B. C. and another of 1818 A. D. Most striking of all is one of a Negro German saint wearing the German eagle centuries ago; and Hitler Negro-hater, wearing the same today "100 Amazing Facts About the Negro", consists of fifty double-size pages and may be had from J. A. Rogers Publications, 37 Morningside Avenue New York City.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS

"TO STEP ASIDE." Noel Coward (Doubleday, Doran.) December. 10-29-39

"BAMBI'S CHILDREN." Felix Salten. (Bobbs-Merrill.) December.

"FREE AND CLEAR." Marguerite McIntire. (Norton & Rinehart.) November.

"BLUE HEAVEN." Elizabeth Carfrae. (Putnam's.) January.

"DEATH AT THE BAR." Ngaio Marsh. (Little, Brown.) January.

"THE CRIMINAL C. O. D." Phoebe Atwood Taylor. (Norton.) December.

NON-FICTION

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE WAR YEARS" Carl Sandburg. (Harcourt, Brace.) December.

"MR. TOMPKINS IN WONDERLAND." G. Gamow. (Macmillan.) December.

"LIFE OF JOHN GAY." William H. Irving. (Duke University Press.) November.

"HAWAIIAN MYTHOLOGY." M. W. Beckwith. (Yale.) December.

"LANDS OF DELIGHT." Eleanor Early. (Houghton Mifflin.) November.

"SOUTH AMERICA." Editors of Fortune. (Prentice-Hall.) December.

Ruling-class Southerner

BOSS MAN, by Louis Cochran. Caxton Printers, Ltd Caldwell, Idaho. \$2.50.

ARTISTICALLY on the slick side, this book seeks to make fictional use of such information, new to the printed page, as appeared in Hortense Powdermaker's sociological work, *After Freedom*. 12-5-39

Louis Cochran presents this information in the end only as a background for the story of Lije Smith, who from a nameless beginning became boss of a Mississippi Delta town. This would be no objection if the character were the explanation of the personalization of the sociological facts. But he is not. Lije is a frustrated man, one who has labored to attain the way of life of the faded Southern aristocracy and found it empty; a man who loved and lost one woman, only to marry another and find her barren. He is ruthless in his exploitation of his tenants; contemptuous of the whites for their degraded condition, and paternal toward his "good" Negroes; and all this, Cochran would have us believe, because of his unfulfilled desire for a son. This we cannot accept. The South's condition is not due to isolated individuals, for no matter how powerful an individual may become, he is dependent upon others with similar interests; it is this group's consciousness of itself as a class—its links lead to Wall Street—that is responsible.

The tragedy of the South lies not in the personal frustrations of members of its ruling class, but in the denial of human personality, in the waste of human talent, energy, and life, for which it has become a symbol. The main fault of this book is that while the author has sought to make use of material new to American fiction, his conception of the people whom his facts most concern remains stereotyped. Either he fails to understand his material, or he has compromised; and compromise works to the negation of literature as in the South it has worked to the negation of democracy.

Boss Man contains an incident of a white sharecropper protesting his exploitation; another of a Negro exerting his will in revolt. Had Cochran understood the historical significance of such incidents, and presented it, he would have made a valuable contribution to American writing and to democracy.

RALPH ELLISON.

NOTED AUTHORS STUDY RACE IN LABOR SCENE

Subject Is Treated In 58
Books And Pamphlets
Listed By WPA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—More than 50 books, pamphlets and reports on the relation of the Race to America's shifting industrial scene are included in an extensive bibliography on "Industrial Change and Employment Opportunity," just issued by the Work Project Administration.

Among the notable Race authors whose studies on the impact of industrial change upon employment within the race are listed in the bibliography are Lorenzo J. Greene, Abram L. Harris, George E. Haynes, T. Arnold Hill, Charles S. Johnson, Emmett J. Scott, and Carter G. Woodson.

The publications listed in the WPA bibliography under "Negro Labor" range from "The Negro in the slaughtering and meat packing industry in Chicago," by Alma Herbst, to "The Negro as a Capitalist." The latter is a study of banking and business among members of the Race written by Abram L. Harris and published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Of current significance is a study by Emmett J. Scott concerned with population movements among Race members during the last World's War. The title of this publication is "Negro Migration During the War." The WPA bibliography lists Dr. Scott's production as a 189-page publication issued under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This study appeared after Dr. Scott served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. "The Mobility of the Negro," by Edward E. Lewis of the Howard university teaching staff, is a later study of Race migrants. This publication, also listed in the bibliography, shows the relation of the Race to the American labor supply.

Many phases of today's international events are touched upon in

Charles S. Johnson's monograph on "The Substitution of Negro Labor for European Immigrant Labor." This work shares interest with other studies in the same field by Dr. Scott, T. J. Wooster Jr., Dean Dutcher, Herman Feldman, Louise Venable Kennedy and Carter G. Woodson, all of which are listed in the bibliography.

Brilliant Young Author



Zora Neale Hurston

Journal and guide 12-30-31
New York, N.Y.

ARTIST'S SKETCH OF Miss Zora Neale Hurston, young and brilliant author of the currently popular "Moses, Man of the Mountain," which has received wide praise in literary circles since its publication recently by the J. B. Lippincott Company.

Miss Hurston, a Guggenheim fellow of several years ago, won fame with her first novel, "Jonah's Gourd Vine." "Of Mules and Men," and "Their Eyes were Watching God," have brought added laurels. (APR)

The Negro People

BLACK FOLK THEN AND NOW, by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois. Henry Holt & Co. \$3.50.

THE lie concerning Negro inferiority has several bases, biological, anthropological, historical. Destroying any of these cripples the falsehood itself. Dr. Du Bois, himself one of the most eminent living refutations of the calumny, attempts to destroy, within the limits of four hundred pages, the historical base, and, on the whole, does a fine job.

The rich historical record of the various Negro peoples in Africa—their powerful states, worldwide commerce, high industrial and cultural development—is succinctly described. The causes of the decline of these states, such as geographic handicaps, geologic disturbances, and century-long slave-hunting invasions by "civilized" folk from Asia and Europe, are detailed. So is the unspeakably sordid story of imperialistic exploitation in Africa by England, France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, Portugal, and Italy. This tale is brought right down to the present and Du Bois emphasizes in its telling, as is proper, the heroic and continuing resistance of the Negro people to their despoilers in the Old World and the New.

In relating the general configuration of Negro history, Du Bois calls attention to many of the great Negro figures of world history: in religion, Saint Benedict, Bishop Crowther, Richard Allen; in science, Just, Carver, Turner, Matseliger; in art, Gomez, Pushkin, Dumas, Tanner, Coleridge-Taylor; in the struggle for freedom, Toussaint, Vesey, Turner, Douglass, Maceo; and so on.

There are occasional errors of an inconsequential nature; but others, such as the minimizing of the Negro's role in the Populist movement in the United States, or Du Bois' insisting that the era of Reconstruction in the South represented a dictatorship of the proletariat, are more serious. Excessive pessimism as to the possibilities of progress and advance on the part of the Negro may also be noted in the volume.

But the book is definitely a salutary one. None may read it without enhancing his understanding of and respect for the Negro people, and one must certainly acknowledge the sincerity of Dr. Du Bois when he declares that he is "at least paying Truth the respect of earnest effort."

HERBERT APTHEKER.

A History of Brazil

A HISTORY OF BRAZIL. By João Pandiá Calogeras. Translated and edited by Percy Alvin Martin. The Inter-American Historical Series. 374 pp. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. \$5.

By T. R. YBARRA

As is pointed out in the preface to this first version in English of "A Formação Historica do Brasil" (The Historical Formation of Brazil), its author, the late Dr. Calogeras, is well entitled to have his work translated, since he "not only wrote excellent history but was himself one of the makers of latter-day Brazilian history." At various periods in his busy career he was Brazil's Minister of Agriculture, of Finance and of War. He was also a member of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference of 1919, which sought to liquidate the World War, in which Brazil, it will be recalled, participated as one of the allies. These posts equipped him with a practical knowledge of national and international problems far superior to that of most historians, so that, when he retired from the Ministry of War in 1922, he felt that it was high time to put the fruits of his remarkable experience into writing. Already he had proved himself adept with the pen; and when, two years later, he was requested by the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute to collaborate in the homage which the institute planned to pay to the memory of Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, Dr. Calogeras at once responded by embarking definitely on a project which had long been simmering in his mind, the writing of a comprehensive survey of the foreign policy of his country. This he followed up by a number of other works, among which this is of special importance.

It presents, in lively and vigor-

ous colors, a fascinating picture of Brazil's variegated story. That story includes features common to all Latin-American lands—absorbingly interesting tales of conquest by daring Europeans thrilling explorations into a mysterious and perilous hinterland early struggles to achieve independence; internecine conflicts barring the road to unity and harmonious development of national resources and national character. But, in the case of Brazil, there is an additional element which lends unique interest to her history—that strange interlude, unparalleled in Latin America, the Brazilian Empire.

Of course, there were two emperors in Mexico; and, on several occasions, rulers of Haiti placed imperial crowns on their dusky brows. But, whereas Mexican and Haitian digressions from the prevalent republicanism of our continent were skin-deep and short-lived, the Empire of Brazil grew spontaneously out of the local situation early in the nineteenth century and lasted uninterruptedly right down to our own era (1822-1889). Its second and last Emperor, Dom Pedro II, reigned fifty-eight years, thus putting himself almost in the same class as Queen Victoria. And he so endeared himself to his subjects and used his power with such wisdom that many Brazilians (including Dr. Calogeras) are unanimous in attributing to the Brazilian imperial epoch, spanned almost entirely by Dom Pedro's long reign, immense importance as an element of stability, unity and progressive development for Brazil.

Most sympathetic to the Emperor (who, incidentally, once visited the United States and made a big hit with Americans), Dr. Calogeras at once responded of his book which describe Dom Pedro with extraordinary life and charm. He traces, step by

step, the development of oppositely discouraging tale of Brazil's tion in Brazil to the infamous most recent years is ably present-trade in African slaves (which ed. But that chapter, too, ends the Emperor always hated) on an optimistic note. Entirely which culminated in the prohibi-in harmony with what the pro- tion of further slave trading, and, American Dr. Calogeras wrote in finally, in 1888, to the abolition preceding parts of the book, is of slavery in Brazil—a culmina- this last sentence, contributed by tion which filled Dom Pedro with Professor Martin:

joy. The Emperor also saw the victorious termination of his country's war against Paraguay and other events most palatable to a patriotic Brazilian. But, as old age crept up on him, he also witnessed the decline of imperial influence in Brazil and the rise of republican sentiment. This resulted, in 1889, in his dethronement and banishment to Europe, a blow which he survived only two years. In an eloquent tribute to him, Dr. Calogeras writes:

He devoted his whole time to the welfare of the country. * * * Tolerant by nature, Dom Pedro II permitted criticism, insults and even calumnies to run their course unchecked, and their authors suffered no penalties, however outrageous their attacks. He never defended himself. * * * He never permitted the slightest attack on the dignity of Brazil. * * * He had no favorites nor would he tolerate sycophants. * * * His life, both public and private, was above reproach. Before everything he placed duty and devotion to the State. It may be said that he was the best, and at the same time the first, sincere republican of Brazil.

Stormy times came after the end of the Brazilian Empire, while the country was trying to learn to walk as a republic. Later, a new period of stability intervened. It filled Dr. Calogeras with such high hope that, when he had finished his history (he brought it down to 1926), he was convinced, like many of his fellow-countrymen, that Brazil's principal political and social problems were near definite solution. This, unfortunately, was not true. In a concluding chapter, added to the work by the translator and editor, the checkered and partial-

Since the establishment of national independence, Brazil has had to face crises more serious and ominous than that of the past few years and has come forth in every case strengthened and rejuvenated. Its history shows that the country possesses a marvelous capacity for recuperation. There is no valid reason for believing that the present emergency (i. e., the assumption of dictatorial powers by the Brazilian Government) is an exception to the rule. Nothing in Brazil's past history warrants the belief that it has permanently abandoned the principles of democracy or departed in the slightest measure from its policy of enduring friendship with the United States.

In translating the work of Dr. Calogeras, Professor Martin was confronted with serious difficulties which he describes convincingly in his preface. But he surmounted them gallantly. The result of his hard labors is a volume replete with color, substance and vividness of narrative.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
July 29, 1939

NYA Releases Bulletin On Aid to Negroes

A new bulletin called "The Need for Better Records in Negro Business—An Opportunity for Negro Accountants" has been released by the colored division of the National Youth Administration. Its author is Jesse B. Blayton, professor of accounting in Atlanta University.

WRITES 2ND NOVEL



WALTER D. TURNER
whose second novel, "O Canaan," has just been published by Doubleday, Doran and Company.

Negro Farm Boy.

TOBE, by Stella Gentry Sharpe. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 121 pp. \$1.00.

This is the story of a 6-year-old negro boy and his very progressive farmer parents, brothers, sisters and friends. It is written for children, generously illustrated with unposed photographs of Tobe's friends at work and play.

Tobe's life is not much different from any other boy of ordinary means, but it shows what any negro family in the country might, but very seldom, enjoys.

EUGENIA PATTERSON.

People of a Great American Migration

Times Book Review 7-16-39
A Novel of Negroes Who Went From South to North

O CANAAN! By Waters E. Turpin. 311 pp. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co. \$2.50.

HERE we have a realistic novel laid in the back-ground of one of the great American migrations, that of the Negroes from South to North during the last twenty-five years. The people who have taken over Harlem and Chicago's South Side. As yet the Negro novelists have neglected the tremendous possibilities for novels of social and historical sweep dealing with that great exodus. And Mr. Turpin himself keeps it in the deep back-ground. But he does give us something of the sense of it in this story of a group of Negroes who back in 1916 followed the beaten trail from Mississippi to become "pioneers" in Chicago's rapidly swelling colored section. And it is that—the exodus, the gaining of foothold, the growth and spread of the new Canaan, the feeling of it—over the vicissitudes of the last two decades that gives the novel its special quality.

The Benson family arrives with a trainload of other field hands and town workers from their section seeking, like other migratory groups in our history, freedom and fortune, and soon become prominent on the South Side. Joe Benson is a natural leader and, having money enough to open up a store, soon is doing well, in a short time is buying property and investing in other enterprises, even to opening a bank. Christine, his wife, is prominent in church and social circles. The half-dozen children have every advantage. Some of the others who came up on the same train are likewise doing well. But some fail completely; many get into trouble; a few go back South or on elsewhere.

All this first half of the story is carried on by means of many scenes and episodes strung together to give a picture of the community and the many kinds

of people who go to make it up—the business activities, the schools and church affairs and fracasas and occasional run-ins with the living. Meanwhile the principal figures are developing. The children are growing older and finding friends of their own, going their several ways. Joe goes into bootlegging and is prospering, but fearful. Christine is spending money hand over fist. In short, in general outline this resembles any number of modern regional novels centering in any number of American towns, celebrating the boom years in the lives of any number of prospering families.

And, as in them, all this prosperity leads up to the crash; the family fortune fades, then disappears; the family slumps into the depression. Canaan feels the hard times more deeply than most places, however, for underneath the show of prosperity and the moderate real success of a few families, it has always been poor, as have all Negro communities. Now it is nearly destitute. The individuals of the Benson family and their circle now come out in their true characters in the face of disaster—not only financial disaster but the wrecking of hopes and ambitions and the collapse of faiths and trusts.

Joe Benson faces the music, swallows his pride and lands a job as a Pullman porter. The rest is Essie's story, the youngest, who, except for her Dad, shows more spunk than all the rest of them put together and comes out on top.

Mr. Turpin has given us a good tale as well as a realistic and revealing picture of the way of his people in "the land of Canaan," done with thoroughness and objectivity. He has also, I think, broken new ground from which others may profit.

FRED T. MARSH.

Intimate Problems of Life Told by Those Facing Them

Submerged Element Given Opportunity to Speak for Selves.

THESE ARE OUR LIVES. As told by the people and written by members of the Federal Writers' Project of the WPA in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 421 pp. \$2.

When the Lynds wrote "Middle-town" they started something in the way of sociological documents. Taking an average American town, they interviewed people of all types and all levels until they had collected enough material to answer such questions as: What do people do in their leisure time? What do husbands and wives talk about? How is modern life influenced by reading, music, art, the automobile, the movies, the radio? How much education, or how little, do children of various levels receive?

All these questions, and more, are answered in "These Are Our Lives," a series of stories told by the people themselves, about themselves, in their own words, as written down by WPA writers' project workers in three southern states. The first group of tales is told by farmers: white and negro sharecroppers, renters, owners and landlords. Erskine Caldwell should be interested in reading of their problems, their hopes, their little joys and big disappointments. He will find that pictures like his sometimes lie by telling only part truths. The southern farmer, taken as a whole, no matter how lowly he may be or how destitute, still clings to certain ideals and standards of decency.

The second group of stories is told by factory and mill workers and owners, the third by those in service occupations such as a doctor, a merchant, a negro dentist, a truckdriver, a lunch counter attendant, a negro housemaid and a justice of the peace. A fourth group includes workers on relief.

In all there are 35 life histories. The WPA writers have done a splendid job of taking down the words of these people, who are here given what is probably their first opportunity to speak for themselves. The method used is far more effective

than that of the Lynds, and just as valuable from a sociological standpoint. It is hoped that the WPA can continue the work in other sections of the country and in other industrial fields.

MARJORIE UHRY.

Federal Writers' Project Editor Rates WPA Book on Negro as 'Most Revealing'

WASHINGTON. (ANP)—"The Negro in Virginia" is the first book of its kind to trace adequately the part played by Negroes in a state's history, according to Sterling Brown, Negro affairs editor for the federal writers' project.

Recently completed by Negro writers and research workers on the WPA rolls, this 450-page book is scheduled for early publication.

The Negro in Virginia is something more than a history. Besides delving deeply into facts little known to the American public and often neglected by students of history, the book fills out its social picture with testimony from ex-slaves. Their colorful folk-speech makes the pre-war period in which they participated more articulate. By means of this departure from the usual historical reporting, the grounds is cleared for unbiased discussion of all the implications of slavery.

The volume is divided into four parts. First treated is the period that began with the landing of the first Africans at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, and that ended with the Revolutionary war. Then comes the antebellum, ending with the Emancipation proclamation. Third comes the period of the reconstruction, and finally the contemporary scene.

Discusses Slavery

In a full discussion of slavery, the federal writers' project book tells of labor in the fields, factories and at the big-house, of domestic slave trade, of religion, merry-making, punishment, the patrol system and the slave codes.

One chapter deals with the underground railroad, principal medium by which runaway slaves were aided to freedom. Rebellions and other forms of protest initiated and carried on by free citizens of color, white persons and the slaves themselves are described.

Considerable space is devoted to the Negro as a contributor to the economic, industrial, civic and cul-

tural foundations of the Old Dominion state and of the deeper South.

Analyzes Negro

The book analyzes the Negro as a laborer, craftsman, artisan and business man. His work in education and religion and in the founding of fraternal organizations is discussed.

Over a dozen Negro writers and research workers gathered, checked and compiled the material for this history.

The final writing of the book was done by Roscoe Lewis, supervisor of the Negro project in Virginia. Final editing was done in the Virginia state office.

Illustrations were selected from photographs taken by Robert McNeil of this city and Roscoe Lewis.

The Negro in Virginia is filled with substantial facts, which the man in the street should know and which present-day historians and sociologists cannot intelligently neglect.

Other Books Being Prepared

Other books being prepared by the federal writers' project which are of particular interest to Negroes are "The Negro in Florida," "The Negro in Little Rock, Arkansas," "The Negro in Pittsburgh," and "The Negro in Philadelphia."

A history of the Negro for use in secondary schools is being prepared by Miss Helen Boardman of New York. "The Negroes in New York," under the editorship of Roi Ottley, is rapidly nearing completion.

In prospect also are "Portrait of the Negro as American," a book now well under way, a collection of Negro folklore to be edited by Mr. Brown and Dr. B. A. Botkin; a book of narratives by ex-slaves; and a bibliography of all books by or about the Negro in business, labor, industry, education, religion, art, athletics.

Over 100 Publications

Publications of the federal writers' project already number some

170—all of them produced by writers, editors and research workers who otherwise would have had little or no chance to use their training and ability. As many as 108 Negro editors, assistant editors, research workers, consultants, typists and office workers have been engaged in the work of the writers project.

'O Canaan'-a Novel

By FRANK MARSHALL DAVIS

Those who contend that in order to have fiction published a Negro must write of the lowest classes or else play to traditional white attitudes toward the race will find this theory blasted in "O Canaan!" a second novel from the pen of Waters E. Turpin whose first book was "These Low Grounds".

In this volume of 311 pages, just published by Doubleday Doran of New York, Mr. Turpin is not concerned about pandering to Caucasian slants on Aframericans. Instead he is occupied with the story of a family which migrated from Mississippi to Chicago during World War days, rose to wealth and prominence, lost nearly all in the stock market crash of 1929, and out of the debris went on to again find itself.

MOVES TO CHICAGO

Big Joe Benson, 40, over the protests of his wife, Christine, takes her and their five children North to Chicago in 1916 along with many others lured by the promise of big money in industry. He sets up a store, goes to night school, buys real estate, watches his fortune rise, and moves into a white neighborhood. Later comes the 1919 race riots in which he loses his oldest son, Sol. Afterward comes prohibition. In partnership with a Jew he becomes a big bootlegger, riding high until his arrest which costs him a pretty penny.

But the family is now wealthy and "in society". He help start a bank just before the depression and loses all his money in an effort to save the enterprise. Although wiped out and suffering from a bad heart, he never loses his nerve and becomes a Pullman porter which he still is as the story ends.

Christine, his wife, can't stand reverses and returns home. Lem, another son who becomes a social worker, finally dies of tuberculosis and Junior, family black sheep, succumbs to syphilis. Connie marries a young doctor and Essie, his youngest daughter, turns their mansion into a rooming house and after meeting Paul Johnson, graduate of Southern college, caught in depression's whirlpool, starts a beauty parlor in partnership on his policy winnings and finally marries him.

CHICAGO AS BACKGROUND

It is refreshing to find an author willing to write of Negroes outside Harlem or the deep South. Chicago is exceedingly rich in source material but heretofore little of it has been used. Mr. Turpin deserves credit for transcribing an authentic picture of Negro life in America's great inland metropolis.

"O Canaan!" is interesting and easy to read, although

the author now and then becomes a bit flowery in his phrases. His use of dialect is skilful and never boring. Mr. Turpin's book should appeal to those who want a good, readable story of a Negro family with no more interracial conflicts than those which customarily beset the lives of most Duskymericans.

NEW ILLINOIS STATE GUIDE BOOK AWAKES PUBLIC INTEREST

Numerous telephone calls and letters of inquiry about the Illinois State Guide Book, which goes on sale throughout America today, indicate wide public interest in the 250,000-word book produced by the Federal Writers' Project, WPA, according to project officials in Chicago.

John T. Frederick, regional director of the Writers' Project, stated that the Illinois Guide is part of the American Guide Series, the purpose of which is to acquaint Americans with America.

"Each major unit of the Series is a portrait of a State," he said, "in which history and tradition are blended with present day effort and achievement. Our portrait of Illinois would have been literally impossible without the assistance of hundreds of voluntary consultants--people representing all phases of Illinois life—who gave freely of their time and knowledge to afford a clearer and more complete picture of the state than has ever before been attempted."

Information released from the Chicago office indicate that an unusually large number of communities in the state are given specific mention in the Four and Cities sections of the Guide. A few of the many odd and diverting aspects noted in the 687-page work are O'Leary's white squirrels; Bloomington's Trapeze Terrace; Troy Grove's monument to Wild Bill Hickock, frontier gunman; Amboy's distinguished ex-residents, Augustus Dickens, brother of the famed author, and three young Scotch-Irish immigrants named Carson, Pirie, and Scott, who later became nationally known merchants; Chicago's cotton gins; Nauvoo's wines and cheese; Collins-

ville's cow-bell factory; Pana's reses; Barrington's "gold"; and Egypt's stone forts.

Old mills which still stand, sites commemorative of Lincoln, Grant, Bryan and other Illinoisans, temple houses of the 1840 era, octagon houses of a later period, and mansard roofed mansions of the post-Civil War days, are described.

Eighteen of the state's large cities are given special treatment in subsections.

Especially interesting among the essays are "The Illinoisan," commenting on the heterogeneous makeup of the typical Prairie state citizen; "The Land Itself," which discusses the Glacier and geological features of the state; "Before the White Man," treating of the mounds and tribal background of the Indians; "The Land and the People," which traces the French-English exploration and conquests for rule, early settlement, the passing of the Indian from Illinois, our part in the Wars, and the transition from the old days to modern times; "The Hub of the Continent," proclaiming Illinois' part in commerce, transportation, industry and finance of the nation; "Government and Education," relating to the Constitution, courts and schools; "Man of Illinois," and an essay on Abraham Lincoln by Governor Henry Horner. Essays on Architecture, Art, Literature, Labor, Theater and Music complete the section.

Included in the 56-page book are stories of the Bryant family from which came one of America's most celebrated poets, William Cullen Bryant; the tale of a teamster whose discovery of paving gravel in the vicinity turned the streets from quagmires into good travel lanes; description and listing of points of interest which make the book valuable to visitors; and eight pages of photographs of schools, bridges and historic homes.

Sponsored by the City of Princeton, the Guide was printed in the plant of the Bureau County Republican.

"PRINCETON" LOCAL GUIDE

IS PUBLISHED

"Princeton," most recent of the local guides published by the Illinois Writers' Project, a division of the Work Project Administration, is now on sale. Written by George Martin of the Writers' Project, and illustrated with wood cut drawings and photographs by Catherine O'Brien and John Clinton of the Federal Art Project, the book is the fifth addition to the fast growing list of Illinois contributions to American Guide Series.

Giving the reasons for choosing Princeton as a subject for one of the planned 30 guide books, John T. Frederick, regional director of the Writers' Project, writes in the foreword: "I first came to know of the town of Princeton in the days when I drove a Model T Ford on frequent journeys across Illinois, between Michigan and Iowa. I learned to think of Princeton as a good place to stay for a meal or a night—good because of the friendliness of its people; good because of the spacious beauty of its residential streets. Gradually, I learned to think of Princeton as my ideal of a mid-western town."

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AFRICAN HEROES AND HEROINES, by Carter Godwin Woodson. Published by The Associated Publishers, Inc., 249 pages, \$2.15.

Recently there has been a new interest in uncovering the long-denied history of the Africans and in showing how the heroes of Africa measure up to the storied great men of white history. Intended for the use of junior and senior high school students, this volume nevertheless has quite as much interest for the mature reader as have those other books that are specifically aimed at him because there is a wealth of material here that will be new to most persons.

Starting with a brief resume of what is known of African history from the accounts of Greeks and Romans, Mr. Woodson follows the authenticated exploits of his race through the major part they played in the Arabian occupation of Spain, their older conquests and blood-mixtures in Egypt, the rise and fall of one African civilization after another, and the parts played by individual leaders in all those events that bulk quite as large in African history as do the Norman conquest and the fall of Rome in more northern histories. Leaders like Askia Mohammed, who headed the well-ordered government of the Songhay in 1492; Ousman the Torodo, who with an army of his own people occupied Spain, and Chaka, the great chief of the Zulus, are worth getting better acquainted with. This volume provides an elemental push in the right direction.

Praised By
8-26-39
U. S. Writers
Journal Guide
Project Editor

Work By Roscoe Lewis Traces Negro History

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) "The Negro in Virginia" is the first book of its kind to trace adequately the part played by Negroes in a state's history, according to Sterling Brown, Negro affairs editor for the federal writers' project.

Recently completed by Negro writers and research workers on the WPA rolls, this 450-page book is scheduled for early publication. Roscoe Lewis, member of the Hampton Institute faculty, supervised the project.

The Negro in Virginia is something more than a history. Besides delving deeply into facts little

known to the American public and often neglected by students of history, the book fills out its social and economic history of the Negro for use in secondary schools is being prepared by Miss Helen Boardman of New York. "The Negroes in New York," under the editorship of Roy Ottley, is rapidly nearing completion.

BOOK IN FOUR PARTS

The volume is divided into four parts. First treated is the period that began with the landing of the first Africans at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, and that ended with the Revolutionary war. Then comes the antebellum period, ending with the Emancipation proclamation. Third comes the period of the reconstruction, and finally the contemporary scene.

In a full discussion of slavery, the federal writers' project book tells of labor in the fields, factories and at the big-house; of the domestic slave trade, of religion, merry making, punishment, the paternal system and the slave codes. One chapter deals with the underground railroad, principal medium by which runaway slaves were aided to freedom. Rebellions and other forms of protest initiated and carried on by free citizens of color, white persons and the slaves themselves are described.

Considerable space is devoted to the Negro as a contributor to the economic, industrial, civic and cultural foundations of the Old Dominion state and of the deeper South. The book analyzes the Negro as a laborer, craftsman, artisan and businessman. His work in education and religion and in the founding of fraternal organizations is discussed.

DOZEN WRITERS

Over a dozen Negro writers and research workers gathered, checked and compiled the material for this history. The final writing of the book was done by Mr. Lewis, supervisor of the Negro project in Virginia. Final editing was done in the Virginia state office of the project, and at the national office under the direction of Sterling Brown. Illustrations were selected from photographs taken by Robert McNeill of this city and Roscoe Lewis.

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OTHER SIMILAR WORKS

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In prospect also are a "Portrait of the Negro as American," a book now well under way; a collection of Negro folklore, to be edited by Mr. Brown and Dr. B. A. Botkin; a book of narratives of ex-slaves; and a bibliography of all books by or about the Negro in business, labor, industry, education, religion, art, athletics.

170 PUBLICATIONS

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"CHARLIE" SPEARS 'EM UP

By Charles Spears

"THE ROVING REPORTER"

DR. W. R. WILLIAMS

Dr. W. R. Williams, a native of Camden S. C., is a graduate of Morris College, Sumter, S. C., Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

For the past 18 years he has made his home in St. Louis, where he was connected with the Peoples Hospital, St. Mary's Infirmary and the Homer G. Phillips hospital. He is also past president of the Mound City Medical Association and the Pan Medical Association.

He has already affiliated himself with the civic and social organizations of the city, and was guest of honor at a stag party given by the Goodfellows Club at the Dew Drop Inn last Wednesday night.

Books Portraying Negro Life

Have been added to the annual state-approved library list in South Carolina, and this year the colored schools will have the opportunity of buying books deal-

ing with their own race, illustrated with pictures and drawings of colored people.

"The Child's Story of the Negro" which is the title of one book, points out that at no time were all Negroes in this country slaves. Some Negroes were never slaves, and as early as 1830 over 3,771 had become slave owners themselves.

Another volume explains that white people and people of many other races have been enslaved at various times through the years.

The books may be used by both white and colored libraries, and the library catalog states that "the white child will also be helped by reading these books, because it will give them a better understanding of the accomplishments of members of the Negro race, and will help him to know Negroes beyond the few with whom he comes in contact in his local community.

Credit for having these books placed in the library catalog goes to a young school teacher at Allendale, S. C. MISS HILDA V. GRAYSON.

A Novel of Negro Migration From the South to the North

O CANAAN! by Waters E. Turpin. Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. \$2.50.

WATERS E. TURPIN, whose first novel *These Low Grounds* was hailed by Edna Ferber as "possibly the outstanding Negro novel of our day," has written again, and this time he has chosen a theme which has more basically dramatic possibilities than John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

O Cannaan! sets out to tell the story of the great exodus of Negroes from the oppression and poverty of the deep South to the promised land of milk and honey, the northern industrial regions. So far no adequate fictional account of this mass pilgrimage has been written either by a Negro or a white author. A great number of good novels dealing with European immigrants and their period of adjustment to life in the United States have come off the presses, and there is no reason why an equal number of good books about the heira from the South, beginning with the World War and continuing through the roaring twenties, should not be issued.

How does Mr. Turpin's second novel meet the specifications for an effective treatment in fiction of this great exodus? Superficially, it is a rather well-told biography of Joe Benson, a Mississippi Negro cropper, who had married into a family priding itself upon its associations with the white gentility. Joe was a diligent worker and a proud and resourceful man. In the South he chafed under the yoke like "a caged animal." . . . When he was angry . . . his great chest would heave, and his huge hands would thrust themselves into the depths of his pockets so violently that the seams gave, stitch by stitch.

Nineteen sixteen was a bad year for the cotton crop, and when he looked ruefully over his fields blighted by the boll weevil, Joe decided to yield to his sons' entreaties to "pull out fo' the North like the rest of the folks is doin'."

The World War had cut off the supply of cheap European labor, and enterprising Northern manufacturers were eager to get hold of Americans as yet "uncontaminated" by the doctrines of labor unions which had the temerity to demand a living wage to offset skyrocketing prices. Tantalizing promises were dangled before the eyes of Southern Negroes by labor agents

who believed that in the unlettered Negro and the equally unlearned cracker he had found an inexhaustible and tractable supply of manpower. Some of the temptations dangled before the Negro were: high wages, the right to vote, freedom from the strictures of Jim Crow laws, a chance to educate their children as thoroughly as white folks did in the South. The agents scoured the countryside and gathered carload after carload of families for shipment North.

After a brief period of hardship, Joe's Chicago grocery store prospered. He knew how to join the right church, make friends with the right people. He became somewhat of a civic leader, agitating for better housing and other reforms. He discovered that the dollar had a very persuasive voice when it came to his being accepted in the rather naughty circles of the colored elite. He was a shrewd business man, but not an unkind one. He took good care of his family and bestowed favors on his friends. The World War came along and did not hurt Joe financially, though it deprived him of one son and sent the other back badly shell-shocked.

The most dramatic portion of the narrative is that devoted to the 1919 race riots. However, entirely too little space is devoted to the significant occurrences of the terrible days during which the conflict raged. Unfortunately, one, not acquainted with the historical background, might believe that two sets of hoodlums, one faction with white skins and the other with black skins, were locked in desperate combat while law-abiding citizens of both races stood aside to deplore the whole affair as the concern of hotheads.

"Marauding citizens of both races preyed upon all who had the misfortune to fall into their hands," writes Turpin. "It was an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, all done with the dispatch of heedless mob spirit. Two vicious animals were at each other's throats and there was no quarter to be asked or given." Mr. Turpin conveys some realization of the racial prejudice that confronted Negroes who had fled from the same monster in the South, but he nullifies by false emphasis these glimpses of reality.

Joe, whose strength and resolution might have enabled him to become a great leader of his people, is somewhat of a disappointment as a protagonist. He might have been a doughty battler for the rights of his people, and indeed gives some promise



PORTRAIT BY KERKAM

Walters E. Turpin

of assuming that role in the early chapters. But the promise is not fulfilled. In order to make more money, he became a bootlegger, was apprehended and bribed his way out. Then he speculated in bank stock, lost his shirt in the 1929 crash. He's still undaunted, though, and gets a job as a Pullman porter to tide him over until he can beat back. He's still confident that any man who is resolute and reasonably smart can make good.

In his treatment of the depression among Negroes of Chicago's South Side, Mr. Turpin again misses a great deal of vital material he might have utilized to the vast benefit of his story. About the only glimpse he gives of the stark want inflicted upon a majority of Chicago's Negroes is when Joe's daughter, Essie, visits a hovel afflicted by filth, hunger and illness. There is a great deal more about policy games, night clubs and business affairs. At times, too, the conversation is rather heavily bookish and artificial.

Mr. Turpin's style is now and then distressingly florid, and there are rhapsodic addresses to the "prairie Titan" that might be subdued considerably without any damage. When one says regretfully that the author has not taken full advantage of a splendid opportunity it does not follow that *O Cannaan!* is an entirely unsuccessful novel or even a bad novel. As a run-of-the-mill tale of Negro life it is more than ordinarily well done, and the reader will not be so impatient with the author for what he has done ineffectually as for his failure to accomplish a great deal more that lay easily within his grasp.

A few weeks ago this reviewer com-

mented on William Attaway's *Let Me Breathe Thunder*, a short novel written in hard, expressive and driving words without any unnecessary embroideries. Mr. Turpin's theme is one of more moment, but he doesn't exploit it as efficiently as Mr. Attaway does his slighter one. A combination of Mr. Turpin's original conception with Attaway's economical yet vigorous prose would be a happy one. But if one is seeking for the Negro novelist who can write about the great exodus, what's the matter with Richard Wright? He took part in that migration and if he writes about it, he'll do a good job.

JACK CONROY. "STAR-SPANGLED VIRGIN"

8-27-39 BY DuBOSE HEYWARD

Atlanta, Ga. Forr & Rinehart, Inc., New York

WITHOUT conscious awareness,

Adam Work had grown thoroughly tired of the life he led on the British Virgin Island of Tortola—where for five years he had been married to the educated Victoria. But one morning, acting instinctively, Adam collected his guitar and his son Ramsay MacDonald into his boat and set sail for the American Virgin Island of Saint Croix. He felt justified in taking the boy Ramsay MacDonald, because he was leaving the two girl children for Victoria's consolation. En route to Saint Croix, Adam decided the boy now justified his five-year absence from his former home and from Rhoda, for Rhoda, though she had produced four daughters for Adam, had not contrived a son. Adam would explain to Rhoda that he had married Victoria to provide the lack.

But Saint Croix had changed since Adam went away. And so had Rhoda. Rhoda had provided herself with two sons, because the fathers of these children could be made legally to contribute to their support. Times were hard, and Rhoda had had to resort to this means of augmenting her income. Moreover, she did not provide Adam with any of the welcome he had hoped for.

Adam had grown up in the cane fields of Saint Croix, but now they were bare. Prohibition had ruined the rum and sugar industry on this Virgin Island. Poverty was everywhere among the blacks who lived on the big, deserted plantations. Then, after



several years of acute depression, came something the natives called Noodeal. Noodeal was something like God, though more munificent. Noodeal furnished food and clothes for all, he furnished band concerts, and even a performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore," with Negro actors. Here, with familiar skill and understanding, DuBose Heyward provides a good-humored satirical picture of the Negro and his reactions to experiences old and new. It is rich in wisdom and in entertainment.

FRANK DANIEL.

THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE; The Story of the Ku Klux Klan, 1866-1871, by Stanley F. Horn. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. 434 pages, \$3.50.

There has long been a need for a true account of the beginning of an organization that has been as much hated and feared as any other American institution, but for generations after the rise of the Ku Klux Klan its members have refused to open their lips about it and its files were inaccessible to anyone not a member.

Now Mr. Horn breaks that silence with a scholarly study of the source material he has uncovered and tells how the organization that was started as a prank by several bored young fellows just returned from the Civil War and that took its name from the Greek word "Kuklos," meaning "circle," and the alliterative "clan," presently was used as a weapon of fear against the white-inspired outrages of the Loyal League and finally, through the influx of unscrupulous men in the organization, was used to set off the petty grudges and the personal spite of its members.

Mr. Horn not only traces the growth and changes of the klan, but rebuilds the social and political background that helped to turn this secret society from an innocent amusement to a much-needed force for order and finally to an irresponsible organization that of necessity had to act outside the law when that was in the hands of an unjust body. Reproductions of handbills and klan pamphlets add to the book's air of authority and interest, and do much to dispel the misconceptions held by many people in regard to the klan's objectives and methods.

OUT OF THE SOUTH, by Green. Published by Harpers Bros.; 577 pages, \$3.

The 15 plays that Paul Green has selected from his work, revised and brought together in this book are about as important as any one American dramatist's contribution to an interpretation of native Americans. Certainly they do more in revealing the South, with its curious contradictions, its race problems and its clash between the ideals of a fading aristocracy and a rising industrialism, than the plays of any other dramatist have done. One of them, "In Abraham's Bosom," has won a Pulitzer Prize. Many of the others, "The No 'Count Boy," "White Dresses" and "Hymn to the Rising Sun" are known to most theatergoers.

The most important thing about these interpretations of Southern America is their fidelity to their original, a fidelity that selects characters, situations, dialog, and welds those selected materials into a greater approximation of truth than any stenographic recording could make. The sincere social conscience of the dramatist forces him to deal with phases of Southern life that many Southerners turn aside from. Miscegenation and its effect on both whites and Negroes finds its way into "White Dresses," where the tragedy is one for the Negro, and "The House of Connolly," where it is one of the causes of decay in the Connelly family strength. The terrible lot of the Negro who tries to make his race is the theme of "In Abraham's Bosom," where both whites and blacks turn against the addman who thought of himself and his people as men, with all the hungers and capacities and responsibilities and rights of men.

But not all the plays are about the Negro; here is the share cropper, the rise of the energetic poor white and the slow fall of the pampered ancestor—worshipping class that could not see present reality for past tradition. Here are starvation and plenty, political windbags and statesmen; thinkers and idiots, regional beauty and degradation.

The success of these plays in their previous appearance on the boards and its separate volumes attests the public's feeling that they are real and have much of value in an understanding of human life; Southerners should find them especially important in their portrayal of the South, not as it should be, but as it was and is.

the ancient one at the church. Clues: a sore finger, an onion, a water pistol, Rachmaninoff's "Prelude in G Sharp Minor," and a lot of repressed emotions.

Miss Marsh has a remarkably civilized sense of humor that crops out at intervals and convulses the reader several lines after he has caught it. Her suspects have a great deal more depth than most characters in murder novels are allowed, and her delving into psychological situations has the ring of truth about it. To be sure, most of her clues point straight at the murderer, but that does not seem to matter. There is interest enough

in seeing how she lets Chief Detective-Inspector Roderick Alleyn, of Scotland Yard, unravel the tangled threads of motives and evidence, and in following the well-described reactions of a group of unusual people.



WRITES THRILLER—In his second novel, "The Edge of Running Water," William Sloan Rites as wields a story as a reader could hope to find, and what is more exciting, he gives it reality and a meaning. "The Edge of Running Water" is published by Farrar and Rinehart and is reviewed on this page.

History of Virginia Negroes Revealed In Book Compiled By Federal Writers' Project

Study Made of Economic, Industrial and Cultural
Foundations of Black Folk in Old Dominion
Block Dispatch
Recounts Story of Slave System

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—"The Negro in Virginia" is the first book of its kind to trace adequately the part played by Negroes in a state's history, according to Sterling Brown, Negro affairs editor for the federal writers' project. Recently completed by Negro writers and

research workers on the WPA rolls, this 450-page book is scheduled for early publication.

The Negro in Virginia is something more than a history. Besides delving deeply into facts little known to the American public and often neglected by students of history, the book fills out its social picture with testimony from ex-slaves. Their colorful folk-speech makes the pre-war period in which they participated more articulate. By means of this departure from the usual historical reporting, the ground is cleared for unbiased discussion of all the

merry-making, punishment, the patrol system and the slave codes. One chapter deals with the underground railroad, principal medium by which runaway slaves were aided to freedom. Rebellions and other forms of protest initiated and carried on by free citizens of color, white persons and the slaves themselves are described.

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Publications of the federal writers' project already number some 170—all of them produced by writers, editors and research workers who otherwise would have had little or no chance to use their training and ability.

As many as 108 Negro editors, assistant editors, research workers, consultants, typists and office workers have been engaged in the work of the writers project.

The volume is divided into four parts. First treated is the period that began with the landing of the first Africans at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, and that ended with the Revolutionary war. Then comes the antebellum period, ending with the Emancipation proclamation. Third comes the period of the reconstruction, and finally the contemporary scene.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. — "The Negro in Virginia" is the first book of its kind to trace adequately the part played by Negroes in a state's history, according to Sterling Brown, Negro Affairs Editor for the Federal Writers' Project. Recently completed by Negro writers and research workers on the WPA rolls, this 450-page book is scheduled for early publication.

"The Negro in Virginia" is something more than a history. Besides delving deeply into facts little known to the American public and often neglected by students of history, "The Negro in Virginia" fills out its social picture with testimony from ex-slaves. Their colorful folk-speech makes the pre-war period in which they participated more articulate. By means of this departure from the usual historical reporting, the ground is cleared for unbiased discussion of all the implications of slavery.

"The Negro in Virginia" is divided into four parts. First treated is the period that began with the landing of the first Africans at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, and that ended with the Revolutionary War. Then comes the antebellum period, ending with the Emancipation Proclamation. Third comes the period of the Reconstruction, and finally the contemporary scene.

In a full discussion of slavery, the Federal Writers' Project book tells of labor in the fields, factories, and at the big houses of the domestic slave trade, of religion, merry-making, punishment, the patrol system, and the slave codes. One chapter deals with the Underground Railroad, principal medium by which runaway slaves were aided to freedom. Rebellions and other forms of protest initiated carried on by free citizens of color, white persons, and the slaves themselves are described.

Considerable space is devoted to the Negro as a contributor to the economic, industrial, civic and cultural foundations of the Old

Dominion state and of the deeper South. The book analyzes the Negro as a laborer, craftsman, artisan, and business man. His work in education and religion and in the founding of fraternal organizations is discussed.

Over a dozen Negro writers and research workers gathered, checked, and compiled the material for this history. The final writing of the book was done by Roscoe Lewis, supervisor of the Negro project in Virginia. Final editing was done in the Virginia state office of the Federal Writers' Project, and at the national office under the direction of Sterling Brown. Illustrations were selected from photographs taken by Robert McNeill, of the city and Roscoe Lewis.

"The Negro in Virginia" is filled with substantial facts, which the man in the street should know, and which present-day historians and sociologists cannot intelligently neglect.

Other books being prepared by the Federal Writers' Project which are of particular interest to Negroes are "The Negro in Florida"; "The Negro in Little Rock, Arkansas"; "The Negro in Pittsburgh"; and "The Negro in Philadelphia." A history of the Negro for use in secondary schools is being prepared by Miss Helen Boardman of New York. "The Negroes in New York," under the editorship of Roi Ottley, is rapidly nearing completion.

In prospect also are a "Portrait of the Negro as American," a book now well under way; a collection of Negro folklore, to be edited by Mr. Brown and Dr. B. A. Botkin; a book of narratives by ex-slaves; and a bibliography of all books by or about the Negro in business, labor, industry, education, religion, art, athletics, etc.

Publications of the Federal Writers' Project already number some 170—all of them produced by writers, editors, and research workers who otherwise would have little or no chance to use their training and ability.

As many as 108 Negro editors, assistant editors, research workers, consultants, typists, and office workers have been engaged in the work of the Federal Writers' Project.

A Stay in Equatorial Africa

By F. Clement C. Egerton, Urbane Observer

AFRICAN MAJESTY. A Record of Refuge at the Court of the King of Banganté, in the French Cameroons. By F. Clement C. Egerton. 341 pp. Maps. Photographs by the author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.75.

By PERCY HUTCHISON

ALTHOUGH F. Clement C. Egerton styles his narrative "African Majesty," a record of refuge, his stay in Banganté was entirely voluntary. As others go to the South Seas for escape from civilization so-called, Mr. Egerton hit upon the novel idea of a similar sojourn in Equatorial black Africa, where he became the guest of a king in the French Cameroons. In consequence of the fact that the author was thus enabled to see things from inside, "African Majesty" is noteworthy for the author's observations in a territory very little known. It is also very entertaining. Mr. Egerton is both an amateur anthropologist and an amateur photographer. He spares the reader any great accumulation of scientific data, but he offers him a crowded and exceptionally frank gallery of native close-ups.

It was at Douala, the commercial but not the administrative capital of the French Cameroons, that Mr. Egerton disembarked, and where he stayed for a week before setting out to view the country. He had no set plans. "Pick-ups," a sort of taxi-lorry, and small cars in various stages of disrepair furnished means of transportation. It wasn't primitive traveling with bearers and human pack train; and there were no lions, hippos, snakes or monkeys in the bush, or croco-

diles lying in wait at the fords of the many muddy rivers. In fact, the traveler found himself merely in a country of bad roads—one very different from what his reading on Africa had led him to expect. But he had come, and wasn't going away.

It was the Chef de Subdivision of the French Administration who arranged for Mr. Egerton's stay at Banganté and for the King to give his house up to him. The author says that he would rather have had one of the thatched native huts allocated to him, for, if more smelly, it would not have been overrun with rats. Every now and again the King had to leave the palace because the rats at night were eating his hair! The Englishman had the advantage of being bald.

There is rather little description of nature in "African Majesty." Mr. Egerton is not particularly interested in scenery; his attention is focused on the people among whom he has temporarily cast his lot, their manners and customs. Especially he delves into the subject of polygamy, coming to fairly arresting conclusions. The one unforgivable sin in the eyes of the Christian missionaries, he says, is the practice of having multiple wives, and no convert may be baptized until he has divested himself of any surplus, even one. As a result, Christianity sits very lightly on those who embrace it—for, if superficially monogamous, they indulge in concubinage.

Whether it would be true of Africans in general one cannot say, but Mr. Egerton avers that the Bangantéans are a very clean people. He admits that they do not look clean, for they

have to wash their garments in streams which are never clear of mud. But he states that they never eat without first washing their hands with a native soap which is surprisingly good, and that "they are constantly bathing in the rivers."

We have been able to touch on only a few of the many subjects delved into by this inquiring author. Mr. Egerton will probably not persuade many of us to plan for a vacation in Banganté, or in neighboring Africa. But his book, while being an exceptional contribution to social knowledge, is absorbing reading for any one, whether scientifically minded or not. "African Majesty" is worthy of more than a casual glance. A very human narrative executed with urbanity.

NEW BOOK WRITTEN ON LIFE OF GEO. WASHINGTON CARVER

"FROM CAPTIVITY TO FAME"

or the life of George Washington Carver, by Raleigh H. Merritt. 230 pages, cloth, 22 pictures, \$2.00

This book is a biography of one of the South's greatest scientists, Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The story is begun with the lowly birth in captivity of this man who was destined to play the great part in the development of the South and for the betterment of the Negro race.

After many struggling years during one of the hardest periods of American life—following the Civil War—Carver secured an education from some of the best colleges of America and finally joined the faculty of Tuskegee Institute where he has been one of the leading factors in the development of the institution.

With the Herculean struggle for an education extending over many years of his early life Dr. Carver acquired those qualities which have since endeared him to members of all races and people. His patience, ability and his humble spirit have brought forth cooperation and good will between the white and colored races. His successes in "finding acres of diamonds" in the commoner products of life has pointed out the way of achievement so that all may see and become efficient and successful in making not only better living conditions but highest citizenship.

Dr. Carver's success in producing lasting colors from ordinary clays has resulted in the establishment of a new industry in many communities. When he had shown more than two hundred different products from the peanut, with over a hundred of them edible, and nearly as many from the sweet potato, the entire nation was benefited.

Not the least of this man's contribution to his country and his people is his ability as a lecturer. His fine personality and good sense have earned for him the title of "The Grand Old Man" of his race.

Dr. Carver holds the honor of being the first Negro to be given a

membership in the British Royal Society.

Lincoln University
"By his achievements in the utilization of agricultural products Dr. Carver has made himself an economic asset not only to the South but to the nation. He has found what the late Dr. Russell Conwell called 'acres of diamonds' in things near at hand. His career should inspire alert and ambitious young men to find in the common objects and opportunities of life a field for useful and distinguished service."

Wm. Hallock Johnson, president Lincoln University, Pa.

The Atlanta Constitution
"I have watched the results of Dr. Carver's investigation with intense interest and you will recall that we printed a long article in the Constitution some months ago about his work."

"He has rendered a wonderful service, not only to the South, but to the whole country and his genius has made him a national character in the field of science."

"He should receive every possible encouragement in his further efforts."—Clark Howell, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

Southern University
"Dr. Carver has made a great contribution to the Negro race, and to the people in America in general. It has been my good fortune to come in contact with Dr. Carver many times. He has been invited to lecture to the students of Southern University on several occasions, as well as to address our Farmers' Conferences, and each time he has exhibited some of the products he produced under scientific treatment. I consider him a genius. In my opinion, only a few men who are scientists in America can be placed in his class."

In addition to Dr. Carver's technical training he is a conscientious student and satisfies himself with result only. As an outstanding evidence of his ability, the sweet potato and the peanut have given new value and higher potentialities of their worth than ever before.

"Dr. Carver's lectures are instructive and interesting through-

out, and his demonstrations are of his work and not of himself. He has given the world new values of agricultural products, and he will go down in history as being one of the greatest scientists of the age. He is a man, not only of ability, but of firm character in the principles of right and fair dealings. Dr. Carver is not only a lecturer and a teacher, but he is an original producer, and a profound thinker."—J. S. Clark, president, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

"The author of this work has been known to me for several years and writes not from mere knowledge but from a more spiritual urge. The author has taken the task to his heart and has given to the world a heart portrayal of his illustrious subject; a more interesting character would be hard to find anywhere in the world. The writer has painted in words, Dr. Carver in all his many-sided life. Most geniuses are one-sided persons, but not so Dr. Carver. He has painted as you will realize as you become fascinated and absorbed while reading."

The author has written these chapters in the light of his personal acquaintance and friendship with Dr. Carver. He has expressed himself as a student who catches the soul force of his teacher, rather than mere text book mimicry. The writer has written freely and frankly and has not tried to overdraw the facts nor cater to technically academic readers. He has written these chapters and in them has carved a monument to a great soul—a great soul who still lives and long may Dr. Carver live, in the flesh! The flesh has not handicapped the soul of Dr. Carver."

The pages of this volume will appeal to the human element in the reader, rather than to mere spontaneous brain activity.

Dr. Carver does rely upon God—The Divine source of all Wisdom. This is why he has demonstrated that he possesses a remarkably creative mind. Dr. Carver is not ashamed to say—"God teaches me"; and does not feel, in the least, that he is superstitious or ignorant.

The remarkable scientific, original achievements of this great spiritually minded scientist have been passed through the class

room, the press, on the air, from the platform, the banquet hall and in the every day conversation among all classes of people throughout the world. The entire world knows Dr. George Washington Carver. But in this volume it is possible to gain a closer acquaintance with the man who has lived so simply and yet so loftily for forty-two years on the campus of "Tuskegee."

The author makes it possible for the reader to see Dr. Carver as he moves about the campus at "Tuskegee" in the flesh, and inspires us to believe that his great spirit shall likewise, when his gaunt and ungainly body is no more. A man who is ultra talented and not "big headed" does live forever."—Theodore Penney.

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